THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $1 per year strictly in advance —$2.50 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 3

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
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One column	30.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

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Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertion without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Irain Derr, George Scott.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Asa L. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association —Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. Mcfeeham.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, opp. Third street.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at deiler's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Meet in the Opera House every Lord's day, at 3 p. m. and 6½ p. m.
Regular Meeting of the Church for worship, 3 p. m.
Sunday evening Lecture, by E. E. Orvis, 6½ p. m.
The public are cordially invited to attend.
Seats free.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKELER, Attorney at Law, Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. 68

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

D. R. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ent's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

D. R. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.

C. W. MILLER, Sect.

Oct. 15, '75-tf

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to

N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.

Oct. 8, 1875—tf

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.

Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

All calls night or day promptly attended to.

Apr. 23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. R. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store. Apr. 23'75-tf

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building. Sept. 18, 1875.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,'73—y

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar. 6, '74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Office in Ent's Building. April 10, '74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. july1,'73—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.

Agents for continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.

Feb 18, '76-1y.

HARMAN & HASSERT.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
IRON-SMITHS.

East Street, below Rail Road,

BLOOMSBUG, PA.

We respectfully call public attention to the following facts that: They manufacture first class

MINE CAR WHEELS AND AXLES

and all kinds of Coal Breaker Castings. They also make all kinds of Car, Machine, Bridge and other castings used by contractors generally. They also manufacture

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Lids, Fire Brick, Stretchers, &c. They keep constantly on hand

PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS.

Large Iron Kettles, Farmers' Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, Cellar Grates, &c. They are also prepared to furnish

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,

Shafting, Pulley's, &c. They pay special attention to

Repairing Threshing Machines

Reapers, &c.

The Proprietors are both practical mechanics. Try them.

Dec. 3, 1875-6m

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

GILMORE & Co., successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is secured. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. By a recent decision of the Commissioner ALL rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to interference cases before the Patent office, extensions before Congress, infringement suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to inventions or patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

LAND CASES, LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the U. S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims, and homestead cases attended to. Land scrip in 40, 80 and 160 acre pieces for sale. This scrip is assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any government land subject to private entry, at $1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with bounty land Warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of instructions.

ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the supreme court of the United States, the court of claims, and the southern claims commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it. Address,

GILMORE & CO.,
629 F street, Washington, D. C.

Jan 21, '76-1f.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Etna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	25,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,700,000
Lancashire	10,000,00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	251,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,956,000

March 26, '74—y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as beer lock, pine, ash, ilan hickory and poplar to bedelivered at my shop by the first of February, 1873. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairing done as cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.

Oct. 8, 1875.

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and

FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the county.

Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. BROWN,
Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES. TOWANDA BOOTS a specialty. Repairing done at short notice. Under Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg. Oct. 8, '75-1y

CENTRAL HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Oct. 8, '75-1y JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

NEW SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

The undersigned has opened a first-class Eating House in the Exchange Block, formerly occupied by B. Stohner, where his customers will find every thing in his line.

Feb 18-2m. MILTON CHARLES.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.

Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct. 1, '75-1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Opposite the Court House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county

Oct. 8, '75-1y W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8 '75

E. J. THORNTON

would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market, oct. 8,'75

Manhood: HOW Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, involuntary seminal losses, impotency, nervousness and physical incapacity, impediments to marriage, etc.; also, consumption, epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c

☞There is a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

F. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 Ann St., New York; P. O. Box 4586.

S. M. P. Jan 21-26t.

AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Circulars and analysis mailed free on application.

For sale by Dealers generally, and by the Importers and Manufacturers,

JOSIAH J. ALLEN'S SONS,

No. 4, South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.

Poetical.

AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR PEACE.

A SOUTHERN WOMAN'S POETICAL TRIBUTE TO THE PALMETTO AND THE PINE.

From the New York Evening Post.

After reading the speech of Mr. James G. Blaine on the floor of the House of Representatives, in which the animosities of the late civil war were appealed to with what seemed to us a misplaced energy, and after another member of the House had answered in a tone equally fierce and implacable, an accomplished Tennessee lady, Mrs. Virginia L. French, wrote the poem which we give below from the Nashville AMERICAN. It has been said that the women of the South retain more of the hostile feeling engendered by the late unhappy strife than the men. Mrs. French's spirited lines might well make one suspect this to be a mistake. They are an impassioned plea for peace, and more than peace, for affectionate brotherhood and the revival of friendly memories older than the late civil strife. Here is the poem:

THE PALMETTO AND THE PINE.

They planted them together—our gallant sires of old—
Though one was crowned with crystal snow, and one with solar gold;
They planted them together—on the world's majestic height,
At Saratoga's deathless charge, at Eutaw's stubborn fight;
At midnight on the dark redoubt, 'mid plunging shot and shell—
At noontide gasping in the crush of battle's bloody swell—
With gory hands and reeking brows, amid the mighty fray,
Which surged and swelled around them on that memorable day
When they planted Independence, as a symbol and a sign,
They struck deep soil and planted the Palmetto and the Pine.

They planted them together—by the river of the Years—
Watered with our fathers' hearts' blood—watered with our mothers' tears;
In the strong, rich soil of freedom, with a bounteous benison
From their Prophet, Priest and Pioneer—our Father, Washington!
Above them floated echoes of the ruin and the wreck
Like "drums that beat at Louisburg and thundered at Quebec,"
But the old lights sank in darkness as the new stars rose to shine
O'er those emblems of the sections—the Palmetto and the Pine.
And we'll plant them still together—for 'tis yet the self-same soil
Our fathers' valor won for us by victory and toil;
On Florida's fair everglades, by bold Ontario's flood,
And thro' them send electric life as leaps the kindred blood!
For thus it is they taught us who for Freedom lived and died,
The Eternal's law of justice must and shall be justified—
That God has joined together by a fiat all-divine
The destinies of dwellers 'neath the Palm-tree and the Pine.

Aye! we'll plant them yet together—tho' the cloud is on their brows,
And winds antagonistic writhe and wrench the stalwart boughs;
Driving winds that drift the nations into gaping gulfs of gloom,
Sweeping ages, cycles, systems, into vortices of doom;
Though the waves of faction, rolling in triumphant to the shore,
Are breaking down our bulwarks with their sullen rage and roar;
Serried armaments of ocean filing in line after line,
Washing up the deep foundations of Palmetto and of Pine.

Shall this, the soil of Freedom, from their roots be washed away
By the chaffing of the billows and the breaking of the spray?
No! the hand which rules the vortex which is surging now before us
Above its "shell of waters" sets the bow of promise o'er us—
And the time will come when discord shall be buried in the Past,
The olive-wreathe of love shall wave above the breach at last
And beneath that starry banner—type of unity divine—
Shall stand those stately signals—the Palmetto and the Pine.

Shall the old victorious Eagle from their boughs be wrenched away
By the double-headed Vulture of Disunion and Decay!
Forbid it, Heaven! Columbia, guard thine emblems gathered here
To grace the brilliant dawning of this grand Centennial year,
And bear them as thou marchest on with gonfalons unfurled,
With thy foot upon the fetter, for the freeing of the world!
And guard thy Holy Sepulcher—Mount Vernon's sacred shrine—
For this is Freedom's Holy Land—her promised Palestine.

Oh! thou voice of God outflowing from the lips of holy Peace,
Soothe the turmoil and the tumult—bid this strife and sorrow cease!
O'er savannas steeped in sunshine, over mountains dark with rain,
Send the glad and thrilling tidings in thy sweetly solemn strain—
Let snowy North and sunny South send up the shout, "All's well!"
And the music of thy coming strike our heart-strings with its swell,
(As to Jessie Brown at Lucknow struck the air of "Auld Lang Syne"
From the Highland pipes of Havelock)—Save the Palm and save the Pine!

God plant them still together! let them flourish side by side
In the halls of our Centennial—mailed in more than marble pride;
With kindly deeds and noble names we'll grave them o'er and o'er,
With brave historic legends of the glorious days of yore,
While the clear, exultant chorus, rising from united bands,
The echo of our triumph peals to earth's remotest lands—
While "Faith, Fraternity and Love" shall joyfully entwine
Around our chosen emblems—the Palmetto and the Pine.

"Together!" shouts Niagara his thunder-toned decree—
"Together!" echo back the waves upon the Mexic Sea—
"Together!" sing the sylvan hills where old Atlantic roars—
"Together;" boom the breakers on the wild Pacific shores—
"Together cry the people—and "TOGETHER" it shall be,
An everlasting charter-bond forever for the free;
Of liberty the signet seal—the one eternal sign
Be those UNITED EMBLEMS—the Palmetto and the Pine!

Original.

History of Columbia County.

Copyright secured according to act of Congress.

NUMBER IX.

CATAWISSA.

Catawissa is a large and flourishing village on the left bank of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Catawissa creek, about four miles south of Bloomsburg. It is situated in the midst of picturesque scenery, and is surrounded by a rich and fertile country. The town contains over one thousand inhabitants.

The earliest reference to the place by the name of Catawissa is the date and place of a letter written by James Le Tort, an Indian trader, to the Governor of the province. It is given thus, "Catawasse, May ye 12, 1728."

For many reasons I think the name is a dialect of the Delawares; but whether of the Monsey or Wolf tribe, the Unalachtgoes or Turkey tribe, or the Wanamese or Turtle tribe, I do not know, but by the terminal syllable I should judge the last.

Redmond Conyngham, Esq., who has devoted much research to the aboriginal history of the State, says, "The Piscatawese or Gangawese, or Conoys, (Kenehawas) had a wigwam on the Catawese at Catawese, now Catawissa."

Hon. Stewart Pearce says that 'the Shawanese, a tribe of the Eries, driven from the great lakes south about 1608, to Georgia and Florida, becoming involved there with the Spaniards and southern Indians, returned north about 1690.' It is certain that they came into the Province in or about 1697. They settled along the Delaware and the Susquehanna, among the Delawares, and under the control of the Six Nations. Mr. Pearce goes on to say, however, "The Shawanese had a village at Fishingereek near Bloomsburg, and at Catawissa, and a small settlement near Briar creek."

Neither the Gangawese nor the Shawanese belonged to the Delawares, yet it is not impossible they may have been settled as above stated, and "Catawese" may belong to one of them, seeing they have the same terminal as the Wanamese of the Delawares; and the word in any one of the above dialects may mean, as claimed, "Pure water."

It may be curious to note here, that at a council held at Philadelphia in July and August, 1739, between Thomas Penn and the Shawanese Indians, upon "being asked if they are at war with any Indians to the southward, they said that they were at war with the Catawbas and Catewas Indians, in Carolina."

In 1742-3 some troubles occurring between us and the Shawanese, Conrad Weiser was sent to Shamokin to have an interview with them and others. On the 4th of February they met at the house of Shikellimo, and he found among the assembly "Olumapies and Lapapeton of the Delawares." In 1754 Mr. Weiser finds the same Delaware chief, spelling his name, however, Lapackpitton, at Oskohany, doubtless from the context meaning Catawissa. In 1758 I find, in Post's Journal, the name spelled Lappopetung. He was a man of some note, and for a time fastened his name upon the town of "Catawese," and in those ancient deeds the name is spelled Lau-paugh-petin. Well! peace to his ashes, however it be.

Certainly as early as 1728 there were white people in and about Catawissa; but the first account we have of a settlement made under law and purchase was the granting by Patent, of two hundred and eighty-two acres, [on which part of the town now stands], by the Honorable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to Edward Shippen Jr., and Joseph Shippen Jr., the 14th of February, 1770, who by their indenture on the 1st of May, 1773, granted the same unto Ellis Hughes in fee; who, with Hannah, his wife, by their indenture of the 27th day of June, 1778, granted ninety-two acres and one quarter of an acre, [part of the above mentioned tract], unto William Hughes, who laid out the town in the year 1787.

Although an attempt was made to fasten the name of the founder upon it, the good sense of the people settled on the already well known and sweet sounding original, and whether Wanamese, or Shawanese, or Gangawese, it will remain "Catawese" forever.

William Hughes was a Quaker from Berks county. Isaiah Hughes kept the first store. Among the earlier pioneers were William Collins, James Watson, John Lloyd. ——— Fenton, Benjamin Sharpless, and others of the Society of Friends. Of those mentioned there seem to be no records, except of the Sharpless family, of whom there remain the following interesting facts:

The ancestor purchased from William Penn in England, by indenture dated April 5th, 1682, one thousand acres of land in the Province of Pennsylvania, for twenty pounds sterling, and an annual quit rent of one shilling for every hundred acres, on the first day of March, forever. The land was located in Chester county, about two miles north from Chester, and in Providence township and Middleton township, now in Delaware county. John Sharpless, the purchaser, died in 1685, aged about 61 years, and Jane, his wife, in 1722, aged about 84 years. Of their children, Thomas died on shipboard, Phebe and Jane in 1685, and Caleb in 1688 leaving three sons, John, James and Joseph, from whom the entire Sharpless family are descended. John Sharpless, the elder brother, married Hannah Pennel, daughter of Robert Pennel, in 1692, and resided on the tract purchased off Ridley creek, near Chester. They had nine children, Caleb, Jane, Hannah, John, Phebe, Rebecca, Margaret, Ann and Daniel. He died in 1747, at the age of 81 years, his wife having died in 1721.

James Sharpless, the second brother, married Mary Lewis, daughter of Ralph and Mary Lewis, from Glamorganshire, in Wales, and settled on the second tract above mentioned, in Providence township. They had eight children, Lydia, Mary, James, Rachel, Sarah, Thomas, David and Esther.

Joseph Sharpless, the younger brother, married Lydia Lewis, sister to his brother James' wife, and in pursuance of a family arrangement settled on the third tract, in Middleton township. They had ten children, Susanna, Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel, Lydia, Nathan, Jane, Abraham, Jacob and William. He died in 1757, and his wife in 1765. Of these children, Benjamin settled in Catawissa.

John Mears, a famous Quaker preacher and physician, a man of great energy of character, afterwards became the Proprietor of the town by buying up the quit rents. In 1796 James Watson laid out an addition to the town. Among the Germans, George Knappenberger came about 1790 and took or established a ferry across the Susquehanna. Christian Brobst, whose descendants, active and extensive business men, are still there, came about 1793. John Hauck was one of the first, if not the first, to build a furnace in the region, on Roaringereek in 1816. He made the rough old tea plate stove, many of which with his imprint were scattered through the country.

The shad fishery of the Catawissa was one of the most famous on the Susquehanna, both for the quantity and the quality of the fish.

Close by the town the Susquehanna breaks through the Catawissa mountain, making some wild and beautiful scenery. The rocks overhang the bed of the river, and the legend of the "Lover's Leap" is located at the most precipitous part of the rent mountain pile.

Although the early promise of the locality has not been fulfilled perhaps, yet it has advantages of location which must remain. It has an Episcopal church, a Methodist, a German Reformed, a Lutheran, and a Friends' meeting house, a Masonic hall, a bank, a paper mill, and extensive car shops. The Catawissa Railroad passes through it, and the D. L. & W. Railroad runs along its borders, and the river is spanned by an excellent bridge.

The Catawissa Bridge company for the original erection of a bridge across the Susquehanna was organized by act of Assembly of March 16, 1816, and the bridge was completed in 1832 or 1833, at a cost of about $20,500. The contractor was one Stoneberger. It has on more than one occasion been partially destroyed by freshets, and that destruction was completed in the great ice flood of March 17, 1875. The stone work for the re-erection was awarded to Grover & Brooks, June 12, 1875, and the wood work to Perry & Hobart, June 21, 1875. The bridge was opened for travel November 22, 1875. The floor of the new bridge is six feet higher than the old one, and the piers are thirty feet above low water mark. It is a Howe truss, single track bridge, eighteen feet in the clear, and cost about thirty-eight thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

TOM HAYWARD'S PROSERPINE.

"Lower the boat and let her drift!" This was the order given by the captain of the brig Levant, coasting one cloudy midsummer night along the western shore of X——. The incredulous sailor hesitated to obey. A second order, brutally made explicit, left him no choice!

Into the boat the enraged captain had flung rather than lifted a woman and a child.

"What do you say now?" he asked, as the hastily lowered boat rocked giddily betwixt sea and deck. "Do you repent your rash oath?"

"Never!" answered firmly and fearlessly a woman's calm voice. "I prefer this."

"Cut her loose!" cried the master to the subaltern, who of all his crew was, morally as well as physically, his slave; while, livid with rage, his face glared upon the woman one parting look.

The boat was cut loose. The brig Levant veered on its tack; the boat, with a silent burden, fell hopelessly astern; the rolling waves, the darkness fell between.

The woman, hardly more than a child in years—sixteen she might have been at the most—remained passively unobservant, instinctively hugging her child to her breast. One wild scene had revealed to her the terrors of life, and obliterated forever the terrors of death.

The boat bounded along not ungently. The sea was not running high, and the night air was not chilling. The clouds, lowering closely against the face of the waters, so as effectually to shut away all light from the sky, were surcharged, it seemed, with gentlest rain. Death was inevitable, but it was not harsh.

To go down in the oblivion-bearing embrace of the sea, to sink deep into the bosom of the never-ceasing sleep—what were the few pangs that might mark against the heart the edge of this engulfing? Were they anything to be feared after that? All terrible aspects of destruction had passed in the parting glare of one human face.

"My baby, too!" contentedly sighed the girl.

What was it, then, that made her suddenly start and quake? Nothing but a sensation of cold against the palm of her left hand, that had lovingly lain dormant beside the babe's foot—a sensation of strange cold, startling her nerves, piercing her heart, from the little baby's foot.

By one of those singular transitions that only the most subtile analysis of mechanism can unveil, a sudden change occurred in the outcast girl, arousing her from stupid apathy to eager life.

"The land—where is the land?" her lips gasped, while her eyes, grown suddenly intense, peered through the glooming space. Surely they were drifting shoreward. Surely she saw the looming of great rocks. Yes, and now the flashing of a light.

They were borne in bravely on the upbearing surf. One great wave, and now another, friendly and gigantic, lifted the boat upon its shoulders and urged it on. Only the rocks were opposing bars. On each bar the billows broke with a shock. On these bars the boat was stricken plank from plank; but the girl, with a voice rendered keen by the motherly pang at her breast, sent shriek and scream through the night, with her eyes fixed on the light, crying, Help! help!! help!!"

Tom Hayward, one of the most matter-of-fact men among mortals, had—what he did not believe in at all—a presentiment that night. He was sitting idly smoking a cigar in the seaward verandah of his hotel with a few lounging companions, who had been persuading him, forbidding as the weather was, to go to the theatre of an adjacent town to see a star actress in a provincial cast; and he had been lazily considering whether to accept the proposition, when a sudden impulse, strong enough to impel him from his nonchalant attitude resolutely to his feet, struck him with this clearly expressed intent:

"Excuse me, for I must go down to my cave. I have left D——'s manuscript and R——'s packet of African rough diamonds upon my escritoire shelf, and the postern gate unlocked.

He declined the proposal for the evening in town peremptorily, and went towards the cliffs. "Confound my culpable inertia!" he muttered to himself; "it has bred these incoherent vagaries of the brain. What made me think that some one is knocking at the sea gate to-night, knocking and crying for help? Not an ocular illusion, certainly; an auricular illusion I have never heard of. I suppose such a complaint may exist. A nervous irritation of the tympanum this undo

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March17, 1876

Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 20, 1876.

In pursuance of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, I hereby give notice that the Democracy of the State through their delegates, will assemble at the city of Lancaster on Wednesday, the 22d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the ensuing Democratic National Convention, and to appoint electors and do such other matter and things as the said convention may deem necessary and proper.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,

GRANT.

Of course the President of the United States would not for a moment be suspected of complicity in the corruptions that have recently been unearthed at Washington, and yet a few pertinent questions suggest themselves just now.

First. When Belknap went to Grant and tendered his resignation as Secretary of war, with a confession of his guilt, why did the President accept it so promptly *with regret*? Was it to prevent, if possible the impeachment of his bosom friend?

Second. Why did Grant order the Attorney General to institute prosecutions against *all* who were connected with these little "irregularities?" Was it to frighten those who knew all about the matter into leaving the country, so that there would be none to testify against Belknap in the courts and thus secure his acquittal?

Third. Ever since Col. Fred Grant graduated at West Point he has amused himself by travelling in Europe, and since his return, by loafing about Washington. Now, that his name is used in connection with this rascally business why is he ordered to report *at once* for service on the plains? Was it to get him out of the reach of legal process, which would summon him to appear before the House committee and force him to divulge some family secrets?

Fourth. Gen. Schenck, minister to England, has been accused of complicity in the Emma Mine frauds. Why was his resignation accepted by Grant, while he was upon the high seas, on his way home? Why was it not accepted while yet on British soil or postponed until after his arrival in this country? Was the first to prevent his arrest in England, and the second, his impeachment by Congress? There are a few other little matters concerning Brother Orville, and brother-in-law Dent that the people would like to have explained. This affair from beginning to end, shows a desire and effort on the part of the President to prevent a full investigation and to screen the scoundrels that have brought disgrace upon the nation.

What a sublime spectacle to foreign powers! What a glorious inauguration of our great Centennial Exhibition!

BRASS.

Among the Legislative proceedings we find this item: Mr. Yeakel—An act making an appropriation of $25,000 to the Pennsylvania Medical University of Philadelphia. The New Constitution in order to check reckless appropriations made a provision that no such institutions should receive State aid except by a two thirds vote of the Assembly. It seems to be of no avail, because Representatives are somewhat prone to be liberal with public funds.

This particular institution has not the shadow of a claim for public support. It is a private institution—very wealthy and not subject to State control. It came to the State Legislature and demanded an appropriation of $500,000, which it received, accompanied by the pledge that no further sum would be asked for. The following year another delegation visited the Legislature, and, in *forma pauperis* begged for $500,000 more, with the distaict assurance that no more was needed. In order to facilitate the appropriation the Legislature was invited to Philadelphia—was handsomely toasted and wined—and of course *voted the appropriation*.

And now the same institution applies to the present Legislature and begs for $25,000 more.

On this and all kindred subjects the votes of Representatives should be examined with care.

The London *Times* thinks that "on the whole, we cannot but feel that even though the investigations or prosecutions now pending should prove futile, the impression on the public must be that a nice sense of honor does not prevail in the official world of the United States." An impression of that kind is beginning to prevail on this side of the water and by the time the remainder of the Cabinet has been disposed of will probably be quite generally adopted. "A nice sense of honor" is one of those things which has not been deemed a requisite for statesmen holding office under this Administration, which accounts for the political existence of the Belknaps, Babcocks, Schencks, Shepherds and similar shining lights of the Republican party. It is very much to be doubted whether any of these gentleman know what "a nice sense of honor" means unless it may be Schenck, who perhaps may have a glimmering of such an idea in paying his "poker" debts.

OUR PAMPHLET LAWS.

The Philadelphia *Press* calls attention of the Councils of that City to the amount that may be saved in the printing of ordinances by abbreviating the enacting clause and conclusion of each ordinance. This reform in printing our Pamphlet Laws was brought about by the writer of of this article. As an illustration—for the Pamphlet Laws of 1871 it would have saved 426 3-5 pages. This act not only reduced the bulk of the volume but saved the State a large item of expense, as the State printer was paid so much per page. In fact the abuse had become so great that in some instances an act of four lines was spread over one page.

Daniel Drew—Old Uncle Dan'l—who for thirty years has fought the bulls and bears of Wall Street, has gone into bankruptcy. Too much shrinkage in some of the old man's stocks did the business and the veteran succumbed. His indebtedness is stated to be same $600,000—a small sum indeed to cause the failure of one reported to be so rich—but in his case, as in many others, his fortune was larger by report than in fact Mr. Drew gave a quarter of a million to the Theological Seminary bearing his name, which sum is of course secured to the institution.

OUR LIBEL LAWS.

At the last meeting of our State Editorial Association, a Committe was appointed to draft a bill to amend the existing law on this subject, and present it to the Legislature The Committee has never met, and we presume that it is too late to accomplish anything this session.

Although believing in the "freedom of the press," as guaranteed by our fundamental laws, we do not believe in indiscriminate license. But it is not true that the press is untrammeled in all matters proper for public information, and we are surprised that the *Patriot*, and other equally well informed journals should take such ground.

The Constitution of 1873 says:—

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man: and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

This section applies to *criminal* prosecutions, but does not change the law of evidence as to *civil* suits. In other words, one class of evidence is admissible in one form of action that is not in another. Not only that, but by existing laws (or rulings) in a civil suit for libel, presumptions are formed and evidence excluded that is not the fact in other civil suits.

The severity of our common law, which we inherited, is a matter of history. Theft, and wtich craft, were punishable by death. Under the Roman law, libel was punishable by death. But prosecutions for libel under the common law were extremely rare. In fact previous to Edward III. no case is reported, and only one during his reign. The existing law was instituted by the Star Chamber of Charles 1st., but was expunged from English Courts by 6 and 7 Victoria, and the reform has been adopted in most of the States.

It may be true that the accepted common law laid down by Sir Edward Coke and confirmed by Lord Mansfield that "the greater the truth the greater the libel" no longer is maintained in this State, and that since the decision of Lord Chancellor Erskine in the case of Dr. Shipley the jury are not confined to the mere fact of publication, but are also judges of the law. The statute of 32 George III. settled this question.

The act of 1843 (6 and 7 Victoria,) before mentioned, provided in substance that the truth should be a valid defence if it were published for the public benefit, and that the defendant might plead in defence that the alleged libel was published without actual malice and without 'gross negligence, *and that before the commencement of the action or at the earliest opportunity afterwards, the defendant inserted an apology.*

We therefore insist that in all cases of libel criminal or civil, the jury are entitled to have all the facts bearing upon the case, and make up their verdict accordingly.

In conclusion we quote the following from Jeremy Bentham, one of England's most distinguished writers, as peculiarly applicable to this question: "It cannot be denied that men are apt, both as judges and jurors, when coolly deciding in a court of justice, to take offence at expressions, which, as ordinary readers, they never would have blamed. The judge comments upon the violent words [*which he has no right to do*, seeing that it is the sole business of the jury to decide whether the publication complained of is or is not a libel;] and the jury, recollecting the oath they are under, bewildered by the vagueness of the law, are not permitted to seek for all the light which might be derived from investigating the truth or falsehood of the matter before them."

By invitation of the Pennsylvania Senate and House of Representatives, as expressed in their joint resolution, Hon. John W. Forney addressed the members of Assembly and a large number of invited guests last Tuesday evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. Forney was accompanied by Hon. Morton McMichael, Hon. A. K. McClure and Col. H. B. Sanford; also by Peter A. B. Widener, John F. Graeff, John W. Forney, Jr., J. G. L. Brown and John Dunn. The meeting was presided over by Lieutenant Governor Latta, assisted by Speakers Davis and Patterson. Mr. Forney was frequently applauded. Col. McClure, Hon. Morton McMichael and Col. Sanford also made speeches which were well received. The Centennial was the subject.

Brother Orville, besides controlling half a dozen Indian traderships, admitted, in his evidence before the naval committee, that he has been doing a large business in the way of getting contracts for business houses. One Baltimore firm told a reporter, some days ago, that they found that it paid them to retain the President's brother in their nominal employ, paying him $2,400 a year on account of his influence in getting contracts from the department. Orville confirmed this statement, and confessed further that he received half the profits on certain contracts procured from the Navy Department. Is it any wonder that the expense of this department, in 1874, amounted to $30,932,587, while they were only $11,514,649 in 1860? There can be no such things as economy when the President's relations are not only quartered upon the country in all sorts of positions, but also permitted to job out contracts at extravagant figures.—*Times.*

Reform and retrenchment is heard from all parts of the country, but the most practical movement in that directiom comes from Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina. In his recommendation of a reduction of all salaries not protected by the Constitution, he enforces his argument by declaring that although his own salary was protected he would voluntarily submit to as great reduction as may be made generally in other salaries, and he recommended that the reduction be one-third. The Governor's message contains one sentence of golden quality, which sums up the duty of the hour not only in South Carolina but in every State, and places it in the right: "The work of retrenching expenses and removing abuses is always difficult, but it is always honorable, and at the present moment it is necessary.—*Ledger.*

The Senate of Mississippi, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, have found Lieutenant Governor Davis guilty of the impeachment charges against him. The vote on conviction was 32 to 4. One colored and five white Republicans voted in the affirmative; the negatives were all colored The Radical press have not said much a yet concerning this little accident to Davis but will soon have some choice abuse of the "rebel element," no doubt. Pity for Davis; he only had four darkies in his favor.

STATE EXTRAVAGANCE.

We would again caution our law makers against making reckless appropriations. Past precedents are no justification. The gravest errors of the age are covered with the mosses of antiquity. The people demand a genuine reform not only in the matter of legislation, but in its manner The people made a new Constitution, but abuses creep in notwithstanding.

We are led to this subject by observing the numerous bills introduced at Harrisburg for Centennial purposes, and the rapidity of their passage. The amounts are not needed, nor should the State squander its money in this manner. It may be a fine thing for our poorly drilled and badly clad militia to expose themselves at Philadelphia at the tax-payers'expense, but we are of the opinion that if they desire such a display they should pay for the frolic out of their own pockets.

And next comes a bill to erect a building on the Centennial grounds for the Governor and Legislature. If these gentleman must go, and cannot pay their own expenses, their constituents do not feel under obligations to foot bills for them.

The proceedings give the following:

House bill making an appropriation of $10,000 for a proper representation of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania at the centennial exhibition to be held at Philadelphia. Called up and passed second reading.

Then we find this morsel:

Pomology is also to be represented at the centennial on an extensive scale, and a bill has been introduced in the house asking for an appropriation of $2,500 for defraying the expenses of the several counties in presenting their productions of pomology and paying commissioners to attend to the placing and taking charge of them; said amount shall be paid by the state treasurer in sums of $500 each until all expenses shall have been defrayed; when, should it be found that a sufficient sum had been drawn out to defray all such expenses, without exhausting the amount appropriated, the balance to be refunded or returned to the state treasurer.

And then the Grangers want $50,000, and various other institutions are forming columns for a grand charge on the Treasury.

The State has been bled enough, and not one cent more should be appropriated. The people have had enough of jobbery and extravagance.

CENTENNIAL NEWSPAPER EXHIBITION

At the Centennial grounds in Philadelphia, a building is in course of construction to be used solely for an exhibition of newspapers. It occupies a conspicuous position near the minature lake, on a line between the United States Government Building and Machinery Hall.

The plan of exhibition is alphabetical arrangement of partial files of each newspaper or periodical in such a manner as will make them instantly accessible: the space devoted to each bearing a label with the name of the publication printed thereon, and further designated by a number, by means of which a stranger upon reference to his catalogue will be able at once to approach the section of the building where the particular journal which he desires to examine or refer to may be found.

The cases containing these files will form alcoves similar to those in public libraries for the arrangement of books: these alcoves forming long tiers, one on each side of the building throughout its entire length, a portion of the space between being reserved for the accommodation of attendants, leaving a passage way for the public eighteen feet in width extending from one end of the structure to the other.

The second story, approached by four flights of stairs, is devoted to reading rooms for the accommodation more especially of newspaper men, and will be supplied with conveniences for correspondents.

A catalogue giving the name of each newspaper, its frequency of issue, and the number which designates the position allotted to it, together with such statistical information as will serve to convey a comprehensive knowledge of the nature and extent of the business of newspaper publishing in America, will be issued in a compact form, not differing very much in size and appearance from the Official Catalogues of the four departments of the principal exhibition.

Mr. Geo. P. Rowell, of New York, will assume the management of the enterprise, and with him will rest the responsibility of making it what it should be.

For the suggestion of this Exhibition of Journalism in the full and complete manner proposed, the press and public are indebted to Gen'l Jos. R. Hayley, President of the Centennial Commission, himself a newspaper man of large experience and advanced views, who knows better than most men that in this particular interest the United States are not only in advance of any other country, but that they furnish more and better papers, having a larger aggregate circulation than those of all the other nations of the world combined.—*New York Sun.*

Book Table.

Wide awake for March is crowded with good things for us all. The two Magazines, *Wide awake* and *St. Nicholas*, have accomplished an excellent thing; they have brought us elder ones into close sympathy with the children, and made us boys and girls together. Everybody reads the children's magazines. Both the boys and girls have their own special story, "How Miss Chatty Earned a Living," by the editor; and "Lost in the Woods," a maple-sugar story, by J. H. Woodbury, for which Merrill has drawn a fine frontispiece, a capital picture of a busy sugar-camp. The geography class get a paper "About maps," full of curious facts, and most entertainingly written. Ella Rodman Church gives an interesting account of "Life Among the Ojibbeways," and Emma Burt has a fanciful story, with a fanciful picture, concerning "The Old Elm of Boston." The editor's serial, "The Cooking Club," has deepened into a bit of intense story, and the other serial, "Young Rick," by Miss Eastman, is full of adveature. There is "Work for little Fingers proposed in "Centennial Trees,"—a proposition that each boy and girl shall celebrate the centennial year by planting a tree. It is a good idea, and ought to be carried out. There are large-print stories for the little ones, music, puzzles, ride on the Magic Carpet, and poems by Holme Maxwell, L. G. Warner, Mary E. Atkinson and others.

Only $2.00 per anum. D. LOTHROP & Co., BOSTON.

The New Hampshire election on Tuesday last resulted in a victory for the Republicans, who elected Chenny, their candidate for Governor, three fourths of the State Senate and a large majority of the House. The majority for Governor will probably be about 2000. The most unblushing bribery was the rule and the long purse of the Republicans carried the day. The Legislature just chosen will elect an United States Senator in the place of Cragin whose term expires next year.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill reducing the President's salary to the old figures—$25,000. If Grant had the ghost of a chance of re-election he might veto the bill, but he won't now.

Moral of the Belknap Case.

The crisis came when an ignorant soldier, coarse in his tastes and blunt in his perceptions, fond of money and material enjoyment and of low company, was put in the presidential chair. We blame nobody for this, and nobody was blameable. The party did the best it could under the circumstances, but his real character as a civilian began to appear very early in his administration. It was fully revealed when he received his second nomination and the day he received it the republican party assumed the responsibility for him and his followers which is to-day covering it with infamy. We have been warning the readers of this journal for seven years that to this complexion it would come at last: that the regime under which we were living was so coarse and venal that it must end in some awful catastrophe that would cover us with shame and fill us with despair; that the southern "outrages" were but a blind, set up by the thieves to throw the police off the scent, and that the great enemies of the free government in this country were to be found not in Louisiana and Mississippi but in Washington; and that the chorus of adulation and apology which was addressed every year by Republican editors and Republican conventions to the President were only hardening a somewhat obtuse and selfish nature in courses and associations which were full of danger to the country. The mischief is, however, by no means irreparable. We have just one year more of this deplorable administration to bear with, and during that period we must, while pushing on the work of investigation and praying that the discovery of guilt may stop short of the highest place, possess our souls in patience. But it is still in the power of the American people to see that the affliction does not recur by electing a President whose sympathies and associations connect him with the best social life of the country, who belongs to its men of honor and intellect and morality who is familiar with its best political usages and traditions, and who is either content with the fortune he has got or whose character has been tried by temptation and resisted it, and who has the courage which is needed to head a revolution. For revolution there must be. The reform of the army of 80,000 civil officers must come, and it must come in spite of the Camerons and Mortons and Conklings and Boutwells and Chandlers if the form of the government is to remain unchanged.—*The Nation.*

To The Farmers of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania State agricultural society at its meeting in January last resolved to call the attention of the agriculturalists of this state to the vast importance of a proper display of that industry at the centennial exhibition which commences in Philadelphia, on the *seventh day of May next* and is to continue six months.

Great efforts have been made on the part of its managers to bring into a combined exhibit a complete display of the products of the soil of Pennsylvania so that comparison may be had of our modes of tillage with those of neighboring states and foreign countries. No expenditure of money can bring this about; no intelligence or activity of management; only thoought earnest, liberal contribution from the producer himself, can make this portion of the exhibition worthy of the profound attention which it should receive. It is the advantage offered to us as farmers and citizens to sustain the honor of the state in peaceful rivalry with the great industries of the world. Our endeavor should be to excel them all.

It is impossible in a circular note to go over the whole of this subject. Our society has taken such action as it was through becoming it should take on behalf of the interests of the National Exposition in omitting its own exhibition for 1876, and by the offer of a large snm to such objects of merit as may deserve reward. In view, therefore, of this action of this society, and in compliance with the resolutions to which notice has been called, we respectfully ask that the various county societies throughout the state who have not yet perfected arrangements for holding fairs this year will follow the example of our society and postpone the same until 1877.

We find it impossible to state in detail the regulations to be be observed in making entries on the part of societies or individuals, but it will afford the president of the state society who is one of the state commissioners great gratification to reply to any application for information that may be made to him by letters addressed to Cattawissa, Columbia county, or under care of D. W. Seiler, secretary, Harrisburg.

Letters of inquiry may also be addressed B. Landreth, exposition room Philadelphia. I have the honor to be very respectfully your servant,

GEORGE SCOTT,
President.

An Honor to His Ancestors.

Mr. E. D. Winslow, it appears is an honor to his ancestors. He comes of a family of dissolute characters and lawbreakers, who were well known, years ago, in and around Barre. Thomas Winslow was repeatedly arrested for counterfeiting, and at last a box of bad bills was found in his cellar. His brother, Mark, was one of the most noted counterfeiters in the state, and ended his life by suicide rather than serve out a sentence of 12 years. Edward, another brother, followed the same trade, and spent about half his life in jail. Lucretia, a sister was in the gang, and signed the bills. Afterward, removing to Pensylvania, she became the reputed wife of a man who was presently hanged for murder, and had herself a narrow escape from conviction as an accomplice. Still later, she joined a strolling theatrical company, and died at the south. She was a person of talent and winning manners, but of no principel. Two other sisters of the Winslows married well-known counterfeiters. This family history accounts both for the cleverness and the crimes of the Boston forger. He had inherited a taste for deception and for getting money dishonestly earned.

Grant's Disregard of Law.

That Grant has no respect for the laws of the land has been so often proved that it is useless to cumulate evidence to demonstrate it. But the case of Priest Newman is so open a disregard of common decency that it ought to be known, now that Ulysses objects to sectarian influences in government.

Priest Newman is Grant's confessor. He preaches to him. Enlightens him. Uses him. So to reward this right reverend prelate, Grant sent him on a pleasure trip over Europe. To pay his expenses Grant made him inspector of consulates, and caused the public money to be lavished on him. This trip cost the public Treasury many thousands of dollars. Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, *disclaims* all participation in this grab of the public money. It was Grant who did it. Now how any officer who has control of the public money, could pay out these thousands of the people's money without authority of law, shows the power, the abuse of power, the disregard of law which Grant commits whenever it suits his will. This case is only one example of Grant's disregard for law.—*Chs.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1876,
Special Correspondence.

Pinchback's claim is now settled, it is to be hoped forever, and the places which knew him once will know him no more. The burden of his song to the Senate now is somewhat thus:

"I'd mourn the hopes that leave me,
Since thy votes have left me, too;
I'd weep when friends deceive me,
If they, like you, had proved untrue."

He also had the sublime impudence to claim $22,000 for having been for three years a bone of contention between the two parties in the Senate. If justice was done and a balance struck it would be found that Pinchback really owes the Government a much larger sum than this, for occupying so much valuable time. He has not been contesting a seat already occupied. He has merely been attempting to establish a claim which is now declared entirely unfounded in law, and therefore the costs should fall upon him. It is said that his rejection can be traced to the speech af Senator Thurman. Up to the time when that speech was delivered it was pretty certain that a majority was in favor of his admission; but Mr. Thurman made such a logical statement of both sides of the question as to convert Edmunds, of Vermont; Morrill, of Maine; Christiancy, of Michigan, and Paddock, of Nebraska, so that when the matter came to an issue the result was a vote of 32 against to 29 in favor of admission. The best lawyers here think that Kellogg has no authority to appoint a Senator, but that the vacancy must continue until the Legislature meets again. Probably the best feature in the whole affair, and that upon which the country is to be congratulated, as an evidence of a returning sense of what is due to justice and the Constitution on the part of hitherto extremely partizan Republicans, is the defeat of Morton on this, his pet scheme. He has nursed this project for such a length of time, has displayed so much malicious ingenuity in pressing it, and has counted upon its success with so much faith, as something which should obtain for him the good opinion and support of the colored race South and assist his Presidential aspirations, that the disappointment and chagrin must be very great, outside of the loss of prestige as a leader, which will certainly follow so signal a defeat. One circumstance deserves mention in this connection as illustrative of the real sentiments of our Radical friends in the upper House as to the "nigger." No sooner was the question decided against poor Pinchback than Mr. Ferry gave orders that he was no longer to be allowed upon the floor of that august and aristocratic body, while the House, Democratic in all things and far more charitable, gave him the freedom of the floor during its sessions. Here is a fruitful theme for Senator Bruce, and we would respectfully suggest that he "touch 'em up" on it.

This instance of want of feeling for the misfortunes of a would be Senator reminds me of another, involving the most flagrant exhibition of ingratitude on the part of friends toward the late War Secretary.

When he was taken before Judge Snell of the Police Court, on the warrant of arrest, and his bail fixed at $25,000, it was naturally to be expected that the long train of *friends(?)* who had for years feasted at his table, rode in his carriage, and in a thousand ways enjoyed a hospitality which was princely and gorgeous extravagance, would have rushed forward in an enthusiastic and eager crowd, vieing with each other as to who should have the distinguished privilege of showing to an astounded country his individual confidence in the honor and honesty of Mr. Belknap It was to be expected that some of the wealthy men of his party, some of the Fishes and Chandlers, who saw in his fall the premonitory symptoms of their own decline would have stepped to the front in the bitter hour of his adversity, and sworn to bind up his wounds and pour upon them the balm of friendly offices. But, alas! such was not the case, and like the priest and Levite, they "passed on the other side." For hour after hour he sat in an ante-room adjoining the court, his head bowed upon his hands, alone with his crime and its punishment, while Mr. Carpenter, his attorney, hurried hither and thither to find a bondsman for the pitiful sum of $25,000! It is an old, old story of "man's inhumanity to man," and gives Belknap much reason to believe that Goldsmith spoke truly when he said:

Ah! what is friendship but a name?
A charm that lulls to sleep;
A shade, that follows wealth and fame,
And leaves the wretch to weep.

In the matter of the demand of the Grand Jury for the secret records of its committee, embodying the evidence of Marsh, the House stands upon its privileges and refuses to send them before the jury. The Republicans, headed by Blaine, are anxious to make it appear that the Democrats are by this action obstructing the ends of justice, when, in fact, the House cannot, consistent with its own dignity, adopt any other course. Blaine complains that the Committee released Marsh, and gave him money to pay his way to Canada. The fact is, they released the witness, like any other court, when through with him; he received the witness fees to which he was entitled by law, and then, of his own free will and accord, and for reasons known to himself, left for Canada.

But another fact was brought out in the discussion the other day, which is of much importance. Mr. Blaine, with his usual cunning, took the trouble to go to the Arlington Hotel, and there saw Marsh depart at exactly 1.30 p. m. He then rushed spasmodically and franically up to his seat in the House and proclaimed that the Committee was the cause of his escape from the hands of justice. Now the question very naturally arises in our minds: If Mr. Blaine was at the Arlington at 1.30 p. m., and knew as he charges, that Marsh had committed perjury and been discharged from custody, why did he not arrest him? Why did he allow him to escape when he could have prevented it? Good, amiable Mr. Blaine saw a chance to "make a point" on the opposition, and he would rather a hundred guilty men should escape, than that one innocent man (like himself) should suffer—disappointment in his schemes. (N. B.—He could have made a Marsh if he had wished.)

One would really need the cachinnatory apparatus of Master Charley Bates, in "Oliver Twist," to do justice to the subject when he sees the Republican members who have failed to accomplish, in five years steady investigation, what the Democrats have done in as many weeks; now, when concealment is no longer possible and the country demands the punishment of thieves, leaping into the breach like Ancient Pistol, swelling and blustering, about what *we* did and what *we* are going to do, and at the same time raking up every old, stale fraud of the last century, and magnifying its dimensions to enormous size; thinking, amid the dust and noise and tumult they occasion, to hide their own crimes and divert the attention of the people from them. The same plan is resorted to by the Cuttle-fish, but with a wide-awake, intelligent community it will surely fail.

RENO.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1876.

During the session of last night, as usual, several "apples of discord" were cast upon the tapis. First and foremost among these was a resolution offered by Mr. Foster, of Schuylkill, instructing Congress to present a medal or some other mark of distinction to the five military companies of Pennsylvania who first responded to the call for troops in the late war. Two companies from Pottsville, one from Reading, one from Allentown, and one from Lewistown were named. The resolution was adopted, and no sooner was the House adjourned than indications were manifested that this resolution is likely to excite no little jealousy among the veteran soldiery of the Commonwealth.

Your readers will recollect that last year grave charges were made against a corporation formerly styled "The Laurel Run Improvement Company," but at present doing business under the name of "The Reading Coal and Iron Co." A committee of investigation into the condition of the affairs of this company was appointed, which committee, after working arduously all summer at Cape May, succeeded in making up a report which didn't mean very much and which on its presentation to the present Legislature caused scarcely a ripple. Last night Mr. Jameson, of Bucks county, again disturbed the equanimity of this company, which has been resting in fancied security, by introducing a bill which in a summary manner authorizes the Governor to appoint five disinterested persons in whom shall be vested all the property, real and personal, of the "Reading Coal and Iron Company," these persons to be known as the board of receivers of this company. They are to give such security as the court of common pleas of Dauphin county shall fix. These receivers having sold the property and effects of said company and having marshalled the assets shall apply the same to the payment of the debts of said company, and the balance of the money to and among the stock-holders therein *pro rata* according to the number of shares held by each. Now "we shall see what we shall see" in regard to this movement.

The bituminous coal mine ventilation bill has not yet been rescued from the clutches of the House. Nearly the whole of to-day was passed in its consideration. Amendments without number were showered upon it, and to cap the climax of its troubles a bitter partizan fight sprang up upon the question of the appointing power to be named in the bill, for mine inspectors, &c. The Governor alone was first mentioned, but it was deemed by the Democrats rather an unsafe proceeding, so they determined that the Secretary of Internal Affairs—at present a Democrat—should be associated with the Governor in the making of these appointments. So bitter grew the fight that for a little while this morning the fate of the bill was very uncertain. The amendment, however, was finally inserted. The bill now awaits the final action of the House.

Quite a little stir was made to-day by the refusal of Speaker Patterson to place his name to a Senate bill because the Speaker of the Senate had first placed his there. Mr. Patterson claiming that according to parliamentary usage the name of the House Speaker should appear first. When the action of Mr. Patterson was announced to the Senate it was met with a storm of indignation. The Speaker of the House was denounced for his action, and there was some wild talk of compelling him by the courts to affix his signature to the bill. In the afternoon Speaker Patterson placed his name to the bill, but before that of the Speaker of Senate. The matter will probable rest just where it is. Certainly no further notice should be taken of it.

Hon. J. W. Forney is delivering his address on "His Centennial Experience in Europe" before a crowded audience in the Hall of Representatives to-night.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1. 1876.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons.

Gentleman:—Miss S. Burns, of 17th and Coates Streets, has long been a sufferer from a severe cough and hoarseness, which I considered chronic. She was treated by some of our most eminent physicians, but they were only able to afford her temporary relief I prescribed DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the use of four bottles of which entirely cured her, as it is now four months since she took the last of it, during which time she has had no return of the complaint. For the good of suffering humanity, Miss Burns has requested me to lay the case before the public. Yours truly T. D. MCGRATH, M. D., Druggist and Chemist,

S. E. cor. 7th and Wharton Streets.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The *Sun* kindly gives Mr. Grant one more chance. If he will drop Babcock and Luckey, cut Boss Shepherd, toss Secor Robeson overboard, drum out Belknap, ignore his retations, dismiss Marshal Sharp, and stand by Bristow and Solicitor Wilson, it will let bygones be bygones. Such a modest request ought certainly to receive favorable consideration.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.25
Rye "	.90
Corn, new, "	.70
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	5.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.25
Eggs	.16
Tallow	.08
Potatoes "	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.16
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

Marriages.

MASTERS—KRICKBAUM.—In Orangeville, on February 29th, by Rev. N. Spear, Ammi H. Masters, of Ross, Luzerne county, to Miss Almira A. Krickbaum, of Cambra.

SHULTZ—KRICKBAUM.—February 29th, at the residence of the bride's father, in Benton, by Rev. N. Spear, Francis I. Shultz, of Benton, to Miss Clara Krickbaum, of the same place.

EVES—EVES.—March 9th, at Orangeville, by Rev. N. Spear, Willis B. Eves, of Millville to Miss Myretta R. Eves, of the same place.

ACHENBACH—SHAFFER.—On the 9th inst., by Rev. John McCron, C. B. Achenbach, Esq., to Miss Lizzie Shaffer, both of Bloomsburg.

MORRIS—HASSERT.—On the 11th inst., by Rev. John McCron, D. D., Geo. H. Morris to Miss Minnie Hassert, both of Bloomsburg.

Deaths.

DAVIS.—In Fishingcreek township, Elias Davis, aged 23 years, 2 months and 7 days.

HITTLE.—In Orange, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Mary Hittle, aged 71 years, 7 months and 27 days.

MASON.—In Mount Pleasant, on the 6th inst, Mary Francis Mason, aged 54 years, 11 months and 6 days.

FORNWALD.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Schueck in Catawissa, Miss Rebecca Fornwald, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Fornwald, aged 69 years, 2 months and 7 days.

WELLIVER.—In Montour township, March 10th, Evan Welliver, aged 80 years.

BEAGLE.—Near Mordansville, March 11th, Michael Beagle, aged 46 years, 9 months and 21 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NOTICE.

Persons indebted to H. L. Dieffenbach for printing or subscription to the COLUMBIAN are hereby notified that his books have for several months past been in the hands of the undersigned for collection, and that settlement of the same must be promptly made.

E. E. ORVIS.

March 17-tf.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

BUFF COCHINS ONLY.

From D. W. Herstine's noted prize winning strain, $2.00 for 13.

A. H. SHARPLESS,
Catawissa, Pa.

March 17, 1876-3m.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES HESS, LATE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrators of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Sheriff's office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1876, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons are hereby notified to make their claim before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

WESLEY WIRT,
Bloomsburg, Mar. 17-4w. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate T. H. and William E. Edgar, trading as Edgar & Bro.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute the money arising from said sales to and amongst those entitled, will perform the duties of his appointment at the office of R. F. & J. M. Clark in Bloomsburg on Saturday, April, 22, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested will attend.

R. F. CLARK,
March 17-6w. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILSON ALLEN, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of Wilson Allen, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, April 18th, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate, are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

E. E. ORVIS,
March 17, 1876-4w. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF S. K. ALBERTSON, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of S. K. Albertson, late of Benton township, county of Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to R. B. Albertson, of Benton, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

R. B. ALBERTSON,
Benton, March 17-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ENOS FOWLER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration DE BONIS NON on the estate of Enos Fowler, late of Briarcreek township, county of Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to W. G. Driesbach of Salem township, Luzerne county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

W. G. DRIESBACH,
Administrator DE BONIS NON.

March 18-6w.*

TO THE AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—There is no class of diseases that require more experience to treat successfully than those of a private character. Many physicians suppose that when the primary symptoms are removed, the disorder or poison has been overcome. Such is not the case. The difficulties, or the various stages of the disease are then to succeed. The parts first attacked are the throat, nose, mouth, tongue, skin, tendons, bones, ligaments, ears, eyes, &c. Frequently these symptoms are treated by physicians as simple ulcerations, until some of the important organs of the body become involved, when death relieves the sufferer. DR. H. W. LOBB, having made all private diseases a study, guarantees a speedy and permanent cure with purely vegetable medicines. Medical offices and drug store, No. 331 North Fifteenth Street. Hours, to fill 1.30 and 6 to 9 p. m.

March 17, '76-1y.

AGENTS! 50 *subscribers* daily. Best literary paper. Only $1.50 a year. Three $10 chromos free. Munyon & Spangler, Pubs., Phila.

March 17-4w.

AGENTS WANTED! Medals and Diplomas awarded for Holman's new PICTORIAL BIBLES. 1800 illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. J. Holman & Co., 901 Arch street, Phila. Mar. 17-4w

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Package in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, golden pen, penholder, pencil, patent yard measure, and a piece of jewelry. Single package with pair of elegant Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, postpaid, 25 cents. 5, with assorted jewelry, for $1. This package has been examined by the publishers of the COLUMBIAN and found as represented—worth the money. Watches given away to all agents. Circulars free.

BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.

Mar 17-4w

WANTED, AGENTS for the GREAT

CENTENNIAL UNIVERSAL HISTORY

to the close of the first 100 years of our National Independence, including an account of the coming Grand Centennial Exhibition, 700 pages, fine engravings, low price, quick sales. Extra terms. Send for circular. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 518 Arch street, Phila.

March 17-4w.

WANTED, AGENTS. A complete history of Pennsylvania, from the first settlements to the present. By Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D. Nearly 600 large octavo pages. Over 75 fine illustrations. No full history of our State has been issued for over half a century. Agents will realize

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, [F]RIDAY, MARCH 12, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	8.45 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
Mail Train	7.40 A. M	5. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.53 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	3.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	8.08 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Easter Sunday comes on the 16th of April this year.

Shad made their appearance in the market last week.

The suspension in the coal regions will continue until March 20th.

Nathaniel Taylor, and Frank Barndollor were admitted to practice law in Montour County last week.

Farmers, if you want a first class iron-beam plow go to Harman & Hassert.
March 10-3w.

Subscribers to the *Columbian* who propose to change their residences, should give us prompt notice.

We are informed that William Krickbaum, County Clerk, is suffering from a severe attack of diptheria.

George D. Jackson has been chosen as representative delegate from Sullivan county to the Democratic state convention.

Judge Taft was sworn into office as Secretary of War last Saturday. The Oath was administered by Chief Justice Waite.

An adjourned session of court for the trial of several important cases, will be held in April, beginning on the 3rd. The list of jurors will be found in another column.

Large flocks of pigeons passed over and near town last Saturday. Several of our sportsmen were out but with no success the birds flying so high as to be beyond gun shot.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew has been chosen by the State House of Representatives as one of the Board of Trustees of "The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art."

Hairpins covered with silk to match the shade of the wearer's hair are another invention. They are invisible, and, moreover, keep in place better than the ordinary kind.

CORRECTION.—A station agent at Rupert requests us to deny that he is in any way implicated with the "Molly Magnires." We give him the benefit of his denial, and refer him to our advertising rates.

JUSTICES' COMMISSIONS.—The Commissions for L. A. German, of Pine; William Bellas of Orange; J. Paul Frey, of Beaver; D. A. Masson, of Franklin; and Philip Harris, of Centre; have been received at the Recorder's Office.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the Danville *Record*, edited by D. H. B. Brower. It proposes to be independent in all things. The Doctor has the ability to get out a good newspaper, and undoubtedly will do so. We wish him success.

Wild pigeons in greater numbers than have been seen for years are now in the upper part of this county. Perhaps some of these birds may find their way into our markets and at such prices as to put them within the limits of every purse.

Prof. J. W. Ferree delivered a very interesting lecture at Normal Hall on Friday evening last. His subject was "The nature and practical value of mathematics." The Professor, always interesting, sustained his reputation on this occasion.

Monday last was the first genuine March day we have had this year. The wind was high and keen, the sun's rays without warmth and the general feeling of the community was that although the winter's back bone would have been broken if it had given any evidence of possessing one, there was some vitality in the old fellows system yet.

It is remarkable how many persons aged one hundred years or thereabouts are coming into sight lately. The veterans have become suddenly quite fashionable so much so, in fact, that no family having a proper conception of its own dignity should be without one. Where's Barnum? Here is a glorious opportunity for him to secure a galaxy of the"oldest living human beings on the globe." Admission fifty cents and liberal arrangements made for Sunday Schools.

This is St. Patrick's Day. It is not celebrated by parades in Pennsylvania this year. The order has gone forth from the heads of the various Irish societies "that out of love for American liberty and a desire to render the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of Independence all the honor due to the occasion, and to make the Fourth of July parade a memorable one in the history of the Irish organizations, that there be no general parade upon the 17th of March."

Thus far the fruit trees seem to have suffered no injury, the weather not having been so continuously warm as to start the buds. Wheat is looking well and has sustained no damage from the alternate freezings and thawings which so singularly characterized the month just past. It would be a pity, truly, to have short crops, especially of fruit, in this Centennial year with all the world on our own soil prepared to eat and criticise. It is odd, by the way, that the usual annual destruction of peach buds in New Jersey has not as yet been reported.

The following bill now before the Legislature will, if passed, save much money to those who are stockholders in the building and loan associations of the country.

From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any building and loan association heretofore incorporated, or hereafter to be incorporated under the provisions of any act of the general assembly of this commonwealth, to impose upon any stockholders thereof for non-payment of installments on stock or interest upon loans any greater fine or penalty than one per cent. for each and every month that said installment or interest shall remain unpaid.

The Conference of this Senatorial District met at the City Hotel in Danville on Saturday the 11th at 2 p. m. for the purpose of selecting a Delegate to represent this District in the Democratic State Convention to be held at Lancaster on the 22nd. Present A. Geringer, and Jacob S. Coxie of Montour, David Lowenberg and Charles G. Barkley of Columbia, Adam Geringer was elected President and Charles G. Barkley Secretary of the Conference. A written concurrence from the Sullivan conferees M. Meylert and Walter Spencer, in favor of the nominee of Columbia County was read and allowed.

A letter was produced and read by Mr. Coxie from O. H. Reighard of Lycoming requesting the Conference to adjourn for one week if he could not be sent as the delegate, Mr. Coxie nominated Thomas Coxie, and Mr. Lowenberg nominated Warren J. Buckalew. Eight ballots were taken in about two hours and upon the last ballot Warren J. Buckalew was elected. On motion to make the nomination unanimous Mr. Coxie voted no. Adjourned *sine die*.

Three prisoners escaped from jail one day last week, one returned, another was captured and the third, Shaffer by name, is still at large.

Have any of our readers noticed the extraordinary brightness of the Evening star of late? It is really quite remarkable. On Tuesday night last the star was surrounded by a well defined halo and looked like the moon in miniature.

The place to buy good plow points and plow repairs is at Harman & Hassert's.
March 10-3w.

The *Republican*, almost weekly repeats the assertion that that paper is read more largely by the business men, and has the largest circulation of any paper in this county. We would simply inquire why it is that the postage paid by the *Republican* on its weekly issue is just *one fourth* less than that paid by the COLUMBIAN.

When a man detects a missing button after getting on a clean shirt no one in the house is aware of the fact. He takes off the shirt and puts on another, quietly smiling all the while. He never, never speaks of it to a soul. The married ladies will bear us out that these are solemn facts.

Wanamaker & Brown have the largest clothing establishment in America. They make the best kind of goods at the lowest prices. Their establishment occupies the space formerly used by six different business houses, and employ an army of men and women. Their new advertisement in another column gives full information concerning the inducements offered by them.

A sad accident occured on Tuesday at a sale near Selinsgrove. James Boyer, aged twenty-three, while in the act of examining a pistol, offered by the auctioneer, accidentally shot Miss Woodling, aged fifteen years, in the head above the left eye. She was standing on a porch about fifteen feet away. She is not expected to recover.

On Thursday evening of last week Crusade Commandery No 12, Knights Templar held their annual election of officers in Masonic Hall, with the following result:

Eminent Commander S. L. French; Generalissimo W. B. Foust; Captain General C. A. Bense; Treasurer J. J. Brower; Recorder C. E. Knapp.

At the conclusion of their business, a grand banquet was partaken of by about sixty Sir Knights, at the Exchange Hotel. The tables were beautifully arranged, and the occasion was greatly enjoyed by all present.

AN ITEM FOR GUNNERS.—The following hints copied from one of the leading sporting papers in the country, will perhaps be read with interest by the sportsmen hereabout: "Guns and rifles can be easily cleaned from lead by the following process: If a muzzle loader, stop up the nipple or communication hole with a little wax, or if a breech loader, insert a cork in the breech rather tightly; next pour some quicksilver into the barrel, and put another cork in the muzzle, then proceed to roll it about for a few minutes. The mercury and the lead will form an amalgam, and leave the barrel as clean and free from lead as the first day it came out of the shop. The same quicksilver can be used repeatedly by straining it through wash leather; for the lead will be left in the leather and the quicksilver will again be fit for use."

In the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin the number killed, maimed and the number of widows and orphans made in consequence was 4,526 the past seven years. The largest number of casualties were in Schuylkill county, 564 having been killed and 1,667 maimed. The number killed and maimed in Northumberland county was 245 and in Columbia 79. In the several counties the number of fatal casualties from falls of coal was 216, from falling rock and slate 43, from falls into shafts and slope 60, from falls of timber 18, from explosions of fire-damp 101, powder 25, blasts and shots 24 and steam boilers 13, crushed by timbers, wagons, etc., 68, falling off slope and shaft cages 14, breaking of ropes and chains 20, crushed in wheels and machinery 20, crushed in rollers 21, suffocated by noxious gases 8, injured by animals 8, and eight miscellaneous accidents, making a total number of deaths of 735. The number maimed and injured was 2,089. The number of widows was 382 and orphans 1,430.

An adjourned Court was held on Monday last March 13th, at which the following business was transacted:

Petition of Addie C. Philips to become a *feme sole* trader. Court order petition to be marked filed and recorded in Recorder's office in and for the County of Columbia

Petition for guardian by Wm. S. Hide et al. Wm. H. Abbott appointed. Bond in $100 for each ward. Alfred Eck approved as surety.

In the estate of Daniel Snyder Sr. Citation to Daniel Snyder Jr. awarded.

Mary A. Moss vs Wm. E. Moss. Petition in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the estate of Richard F. Kelly. Report of sale confirmed nisi.

In the estate of Wesley Johnson. Inquest awarded.

Alexander Colley. Petition in lunacy. A. C. Smith appointed commissioner.

Wm. Snyder's Exrs. vs. Jacob Bechtel. Judgment opened and Mrs. J. Bechtel allowed to defend. Case set for May Term.

We desire it to be understood that we have nothing to do with Mr. Dieffenbach's accounts, nor with their collection. They are in the hands of E. E. Orvis Esq. whose office is on the first floor, right hand door, of the COLUMBIAN building, and persons desiring any information concerning their accounts should inquire of him.

Quite a number have inquired of us why they are charged two dollars and a half a year by Mr. Dieffenbach in settling his accounts. We answer that it is because the advertised rates of subscription are two dollars paid *in advance*, and two dollars and a half if not so paid. It is only through favor of the publisher that any papers are sent out before the subscription is paid. If subscribers allow their accounts to run over one year, they ought not to complain if they are asked to pay what it is distinctly stated will be charged in such a case, and certainly no one should stop his paper now, on account of a matter with which the present proprietors have nothing to do. Our price is two dollars per annum.

CAUTION TO PUBLISHERS.

An advertisement headed "Consumption Cured" and signed, Dr. W. C. Stevens, Munroe block, Syracuse, N. Y. appeares in many papers in this section of the state, and for the benefit of the press, we give our experience with the gentleman. After a letter of inquiry, as to prices &c., which we answered, we received the following postal card.

SYRACUSE N. Y. Dec 18th 1875.

Gentlemen.—Yours of 17th inst to hand. Your rates are satisfactory, Please insert ad "Consumption Cured" and on receipt of 'COLUMBIAN' containing ad in reading column, I will receipt by P. O. order for first quarter, Yours Truly.
W. C. Stevens.

The advertisement was inserted on Dec. 24th, 1875, and the paper sent regularly, but no P. O. order made its appearance. We wrote Dr. Stevens, but received no answer. Then we wrote again, with the same result. Finally, determined to sift the matter thoroughly, we sent a sight draft, dated February 27th, which came back to us on March 7th with a refusal to pay, and an endorsement "will write." After again waiting several days we wrote him, saying that if we did not hear from him within four days we would publish him. That time has passed and we are as good as our word.

Newspapers containing this advertisement may as well discontinue, and charge to profit and loss.

Jerry Black has become counsel for the District of Columbia real estate ring, as well as for Belknap, and they say who know him best, that he never takes a losing case. Jerry is a hard-shell Democrat.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

Republican scoundrels are getting hard pushed and, doubtless much against their wills, have to employ Democratic brains to help them out of their troubles. They don't trust their own party associates and so go where they can get honesty and ability. There will be more of them needing the aid of "Hard shell Democrats," before the end comes.

YANKEE DOODLE.

In this Centennial year every thing relating to the Revolutionary era is being revived. But "Yankee Doodle" seems to have been forgotten. Many versions of it are now given, but we agree with a correspondent of the Pittston *Gazette* that the following are the original words. At least our grandmother taught us so:

Father and I went down to camp,
Along with Captain Goodin',
And there we saw the boys and gals
As thick as hasty pudding.

And there was Mr. Washington,
And all the folks about him,
And I think that father said,
They couldn't do without him.

He put on his Sunday clothes,
Got on his dapping stallion,
And placed the folks all in rows—
A thousand or a million.

And there they had a great big gun,
As big as a log of maple,
They had it on a little cart,
A load for father's cattle.

Every time they fired it off
It took a horn of powder,
It made a noise like father's gun,
Only a nation louder.

It scared me so that I run home,
Nor stopped as I remember,
Till I got safe and sound
Into father's chamber.

PUBLIC SALES.

All sales for which we print bills will be noticed in this column free of charge. Drafts of bills, containing a list of articles or a description of land to be sold, with the date and time of sale and the conditions of payment, can be sent us by mail or otherwise, and we will promptly print and return them to any part of the county as directed.

March 18th. William H. Hess will sell personal property on his premises in Centre township, at 1 o'clock p. m.

March 18th. Executors of William J. Eyer, deceased, will sell real estate and personal property of decedent in Catawissa, at 10 o'clock a. m. See advertisement.

March 18th. Daniel S. Bechtel will sell personal property on the premises, near New Columbia, at 9 a. m.

March 20th. Horace Schweppenheiser will sell real estate and personal property in Mifflin, at 9 o'clock a. m.

March 21st. E. Mendenhall will sell real estate of J. J. Robbins, in Greenwood and Pine townships, at 1 o'clock p. m. See advertisement.

March 22d. The administrators of S. K. Albertson will sell personal property, Benton, 10 o'clock a. m.

March 23rd. Administrators of Stephen Gearhart, deceased, will sell personal property at the late residence of the decedent in North Union township, Schuylkill county.

The *Republican* of last week gives no information to its readers on the subject of Belknap. In an editorial headed "A Severe Morsel" it labors to show how tickled the Democrats are because "they think they see a little political capital" in the affair. It gives no particulars of Belknap's offence, but does not forget to charge Hon. Heister Clymer with permitting Marsh to escape. If there is no political significance in this exposure of one of the administration pets, why is the *Republican* afraid to tell the whole story? When it says that the President issued no order directing the prosecution of all who were connected with the transaction, it shows that its editors either do not read the papers, or else that they wilfully misrepresent facts. The President directed the Attorney General to institute prosecutions against all accomplices, and by that order closed the mouths of those who otherwise would have testified in the case. But Grant didn't want his family matters exposed.

When the *Republican* says that Heister Clymer discharged Marsh, it makes another mistake. He was discharged by the consent of the whole committee, demanded his pay as a witness, received it, and left. The Committee had no legal authority to detain him. We presume Congress is goverased by the laws of the land, and they certainly had no right to detain any one on a subpœna to testify before a committee, and then when he had told all he knew, detain him longer until some body got ready to arrest him. The statements made by the *Republican* have all been denied openly in the House and shown to be false by the records, and to publish such things after their falsity is established, is the trick of a petty politician, and the last resort of a demoralized party.

EPISCOPALIANS AND THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Danville *Intelligencer* last week, in closing an article in which it takes back its former allegation that the Episcopal Church is opposed to the common school system, says:

As to the views held by the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church of America in regard to our Common School system we are not prepared to deny that they are "enthusiastic supporters" of it. We are pleased to learn it, at the same time we can't understand why it is that in the city of Philadelphia and in fact wherever the wealth of the church will admit of it, parochial or parish schools are established, and strenuous efforts are made by the minister or ministers of the parish to have all the children of the laity attend them.

The astute writer of the article reluctantly abandons the ground that the Episcopal Church *is* opposed to common schools because, forsooth, she maintains schools of her own, and her clergymen use their influence to secure the attendance of church children where they can be taught the doctrines of the Church. He would have us believe, then, that the patrons of all private schools are opposed to the common school system; and indeed the State itself, because it has organized and maintained institutions of learning which are separate and distinct from the common schools. The writer "cannot understand why it is" that people of wealth and culture should desire to give their children better advantages than the public school affords. Can he understand why Presbyterians, and Baptists, and Methodists, and Lutherans should send their sons and daughters to institutions conducted by their respective denominations when they are prepared to enter upon a higher course of study? And yet his reasoning would lead to the conclusion that they do this because they are opposed to the common school system. The Episcopal Church is among the most liberal of the Christian denominations, and there is no other that labors more earnestly for the general dissemination of learning. The common school receives from her the warmest support in its endeavor to accomplish that for which it is intended, viz., the education of the masses; but as the public school does not depend upon the number of pupils in attendance it is hard to see why the Church should be complained of because she maintains schools of her own. We believe Episcopalians are not exempt from the payment of school tax, and if they see proper to support a parish school besides, it is their own business, and not a matter to be referred to as evidence of opposition to the common school system.

The London *Hour* says: "Mr. Schenck's course in quitting England without taking leave of the Queen is unprecedented." He was too busy trying to save the knave to think of the queen. The constables were after him.

News Items.

—Beecher, Bowen, Butler, Babcock Belknap, Bessie, a bad batch of B's. No wonder Spelling Bees are unfashionable.

—Dr. Edwards, of West Virginia, who was a member of Congress in 1848, and received John Quincy Adams in his arms when the old statesman fell in his place in the House of Representatives, died at Wheeling last week.

—Wonder if Grant ever heard this anecdote of President Pierce? A gentleman from Charlestown, Massachusetts, went to Washington and applied for an office. He was recommended, and would doubtless have received the appointment but for his name. "But I am no relative of yours," said the gentleman. "I know it," was the courteous reply of the President, "but your name is Pierce, and I might be accused of showing undue partiality to my relatives."

Revelations of corrupt practices on the part of Purman, Republican Congressman from Florida, which will necessitate his expulsion, have come to light. So says a dispatch to the Phila. *Times*.

GEN. CUSTER'S OPINION.—The following is the full text of the telegram sent by Gen. George A. Custer to Heister Clyner' from St. Paul, Minn., on the 3d inst.:

An investigation of the tradership along the Missouri river would expose as disgraceful a state of affairs as has recently been discovered in connection with Fort Sill.

—The Jury in the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed found a verdict for the people for $4,716,940,35 principal, and $1,817,177,03 interest from September, 1870. Total, $6,537,117,38.

—Winslow the Boston forger had a hearing in London and was committed for fifteen days when he will be sent to the United States in the custody of an American officer to await his trial.

—Josephus Sooy Jr., the defaulting New Jersey State Treasurer has been convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to three years imprisonment and until the costs of prosecution are paid.

—Preparations are being made to go to work in the coal regions next week. The rail roads have begun the distribution of cars among the mines and business shows signs of improvement especially among the merchants.

—Hon W. W. Ketchum member of Congress from the Luzerne district has been very ill with pneumonia. His friends have not abandoned hopes of his recovery.

John Harsey is one of the "one armed Republicans" who has been dismissed from the service of the House. He lost that one arm in a saw-mill, and got $15,000 of Pacific Mail funds.

The Luzerne *Union* is anxious to know whether "it is because Pennsylvania is so rich or because it is so hard to govern," that her Governor should get so much larger a salary than do the Governors of other States? Perhaps some Radical voter will rise and explain.

It is now charged that Senator West, of Louisiana, a pet with the administration, spent $25,000 to secure his election. L. A. Wiltz, member of the Legislature, is the man who makes the charge. Let the Senate investigate West, and if guilty, send him after his Kansas predecessor.

A curious incident of the Beecher proceedings has occurred. Mr. Bowen read a statement before an assemblage of Beecher's friends, and when about to retire, before the party had an opportunity to question him, found the door locked. Bowen took in the situation at a glance and darted out the back door, upsetting the furniture.

The Committee on patents of the House of Representatives have reported adversely on the applications of A. B. Wilson for the extension of his patent on sewing machines known as the "four motion feed." Heretofore the various sewing machine companies have been compelled to pay a heavy royalty for the use of this extremely valuable improvement and it is claimed that as it now becomes public property the price of sewing machines will be greatly reduced. This will be good news indeed to the people of the whole country. It was given in evidence before the Committee that the cost of sewing machines is not more than from twelve to fifteen dollars.

A Few Words To Feeble And Delicate Women. By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part his a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine, or be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of any thing more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing the depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual strain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the plood from your cheeks, that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful,—may all be overcome and subdued by a preserving use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected readily yield to it and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time, the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on this subject may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of diseases peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent (post-paid) to any address on receipt of $1.50. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

HAAS' EXPECTORANT—The great Remedy for coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Diseases of the throat and lungs. Will Cure, and often when the case apparently hopeless. We do not mean to say, that when the Lungs are destroyed any medicine can create them anew. But we do say, That if a person has a Violent Cough, Night Sweats, Creeping Chills, is confined to bed a cure may be effected.

J. B. Daniel & Co's—Dear Sirs—I have used Haas' Expectorant in my family for 20 years, and have the experience of knowing its great merits, and do gladly recommend it to all sufferers with those distressing complaints for which it is intended.
GEN. W. REIFSNYDER,
Gallipolis, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1875.
Try It; PRICE 50 CENTS. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 11,—3m

Business Notices

$2.00 buys a good pair ladies' Shoes at McKinney's.

For Wall Paper go to G. A. Clark's.

I tell you C. C. Marr sells nice Syrups.

You can buy Good White Dishes at I. W. Hartman's for $4.00 per set.

The largest and best assortment of 8 cent Calicoes ever opened in Bloomsburg now on hand at Lutz & Sloan's.

Lookout for Spring Goods and prices to suit the times at E. M. Knorr's.

Go to C. C. Marr for fresh Garden Seeds.

Ready Made Clothing Cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

Flour and Feed at M. M. Russell's.

Gum Boots at E. M. Knorr's for $3.00.

For first class Photographs, Oil Paintings or any kind of pictures go to A. J. Brown's new Gallery in Sterner Building, 2w.

G. A. Clark has just gotten in his spring stock of Blank Books. It is large and well assorted.

For Rent.—Two elegant rooms, suitable for offices. Rent reasonable. Apply soon.
J. H. Maize.

Over 3000 yards of Hamburg Embroideries just received at Lutz & Sloan's. Price on Cambric 6 cents to $2.50 per yard.

Plow Shoes at McKinney's.

You can buy 3 yards Kentucky Jean at I. W. Hartman's for 48 cents.

WANTED. WANTED. WANTED.
Any quantity of Musk-Rat, Mink, Racoon, Fox and Skunk skins for which the highest *Cash* price will be paid by
David Lowenberg.

Butter 35 cents a pound, Eggs 16 cents a dozen, at M. M. Russell's.

C. C. Marr buys Dried Apples.

Wall Paper.—G. A. Clark has double the stock of any other establishment in town, which must be sold.

Ladies' foxed Gaiters $2.00 at McKinney's.

For Rent—A first-class office in the *Columbian* Building, fronting the Court House. Apply at this office. tf.

Custom-made Boots at E. M. Knorr's the best and cheapest in Market.

Oranges and Lemons always on hand at M. M. Russell's.

For a nobby Cap go to D. Lowenberg's.

C. C. Marr has Flaxseed for sale.

For Blank Books go to G. A. Clark's.

FOR RENT.—The House, barn, and lot on East Street, formerly occupied by I. W. Niles, apply to BROCKWAY & ELWELL
Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

Canned fruits of all kinds at Russell's.

A large assortment of Ecru lace ties, silk ties, Cashmere laces, Valenciennes laces, English crape, white bed spreads, Napkins and Doyles towels &c., just received at Lutz & Sloan's.

For Fine Calf Boots go to E. M. Knorr's.

C. C. Marr Buys Hogs Bristles.

You can buy 12 yards of Plaid Dress Goods at I. W. Hartman's for $1.50.

The Newest, Neatest, and Nicest Clothing for *Boys* and *Children* that can be obtained in the New York market just received at
D. Lowenberg's.

You can get Embroidery at Lutz & Sloan's wide enough to make a childs' dress skirt of one width without any other material.

Picture Frames.—A large variety of Picture Frames, 8x10, in stock. Other sizes made to order, at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS
The best and most reliable for every one to buy. Try them. For sale at McKinney's.

New Orleans Baking Molasses, choice Syrups from 80 cents to $1 a gallon. A fine assortment of Young Hyson, Imperial, Japan and Black Teas at M. M. Russel's.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
Newest colors,
Brown, Black and Navy Blue,
just received at D. Lowenberg's.

G. A. Clark announces that although he does not keep "music" on hand, yet he is constantly ordering. Send him your orders

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—Russel takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods

RHEUMATISM, *Neuralgia*, Lumbago, Sciatica Rheumatic Gout and Nervous Diseases positively cured by *Dr. Fitlers Rheumatic Remedy* and Pills. C A. Kleim, Sole Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. Dec. 17, '75—ly.

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco,
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

PROMPT REINFORCEMENT.—When the physical energies are overtasked or flag through weakness or disease, they need prompt reinforcement. Renewed vigor is most speedily supplied through the medium of a tonic stimulant, and among medicinal resources of that class, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters assuredly deserve a preeminent place. Weakness, whether constitutional or arising from disease or over-fatigue, cannot be better compensated for than by a resort to this prime strengthening cordial. The enfeebled invalid, the convalescent and the aged and infirm find that it is an unfailing source of vigor and comfort. Its combined tonic and alterative properties also constitute it an invaluable remedy for indigestion, weakness of the organs of urination, constipation, torpidity of the liver, and many other irregularities and disabilities, and render it an invaluable protection against malaria, as well as disorders of the stomach and bowels. March.

COAL. COAL
Old Established Coal Yard.
C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.
Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day.
March 19,'75-1y A. BECK, Proprietor.

Dr. Fitlers Kidney Cordial removes deposits of *Gravel, Calculi, Acids, retention,* of *Urine, Great Purifier* of the *Bladder* and *Kidneys*. C. A. KLEIM Sole Agent for Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Dec. 17,'75-1y.

FOR BARGAINS

GO TO THE

CENTRAL TEA STORE

THEY NOW OFFER

10 lbs. best White Sugar for $1 00,
2 and one-half lbs. Good Oolong Tea for $1 00.
5 Cans of 3 lb Peaches for $1 00.
3 lb Can Tomatoes 18 cents each.
CANNED CORN 20 CENTS PER CAN.

All other goods equally low, for cash or produce.

8 Oct. 1875.

M. C. BRITTAIN,
Having engaged in the
CLOTHING BUSINESS
DESIRES THE
PUBLIC TO KNOW
that he is prepared to sell at low rates all kinds of
READY MADE CLOTHING
AT REDUCED PRICES.
He will not be undersold.
The Stand—Klein's old drug store, Main st., below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about one Hall, in Philadelphia, a Wanamaker & Brown's "largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the parties:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the ELEVEN, for many strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designating persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of floorage, and every square inch occupied by somebody—twenty thousand sales ness places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the immense house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on the counters, and taken thence on the regular elevator to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No. Before anything else the first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least possible imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to my fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides the machines that do a dozen men's work each in a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect all work, and send it discriminately to every garment is extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all over, and that only, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *tabbed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 70 or 80 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you must see 100 in the various rooms and aisles of rooms."

V. "Do you do a wholesale business by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2000 miles away almost as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than *twenty*, each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Custom Department, for those who prefer coats made to ready-made. The Furnishing Department, with its complete stock of all underwear. The Shirt Factory, with its busy machines, making our own celebrated shirts. The Trimming Department, itself a legion among a regiment. The Garment Stock Room. The Receiving Room. The Order Department, already named before. The Special California Department. The Delivery Department, with its score of messengers, &c."

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Advertising Department, with its hill-and-dale elevations, editing and publishing the second most popular journal, circulation 20,000 copies monthly (tell all your friends to send for it). The Men's Department, with its young men. The Boys' Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its special entrance for ladies. The Telegraph Department. The Chief Cook's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. General Manager's Department; Financier's Office, and the office of the Proprietor, all busy at long thinking, planning, executing, buying, making, measuring, receiving, sending out, refusing, and in a thousand ways keeping their 1,000 clerks busy, and causing the 2000 persons employed to carry on a business with [illegible] amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually."

V. "T-e-n-p-e-d-o-u-s!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles its $25,000 to $30,000 sales in one single day."

V. "Colossal! Immense! Magnificent! Such an establishment must give you a large profit?"

A. "Quite the reverse. We have just hit it. The people throughout the land see that we depend on low prices and immense sales."

V. "What are the 'four rocks?' I hear so much about them."

A. "Our system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee regarding the purchaser; 4. The money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing could be people receive it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and be sure of our place—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, on the East corner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning."

J. H. MAIZE'S

MAMMOTH GROCERY.

Corner Main and Center Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

The largest stock of groceries and provisions, Queensware, Glassware &c., &c., in the county, for sale at wholesale or retail at the very lowest prices.

Oct. 8,1875

GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depositary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

GIVEN FREE. We are giving $65 sewing machines, hunting case watches, velvet vests and black silk dresses free with our Greenback Packages, send to Investors Union, 125 Greenwich street, New York. March 5—4w.

PSYCHOMANCY or SOUL CHARMING.
How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian, oracle, dreams, hints to ladies, wedding-night shirt, &c. A queer book. Address, T. William & Co, Pubs., Phila.
March 5, 75-1w

LONGACRE & CO.'S Popular Pictures, in Three Styles, Spanish, Gem, by mail, prepaid. CENTENNIAL Backboard is presented free, showing their SOUVENIR. Reputation and Premiums. The only Complimentary and Centennial Picture. GROUNDS, BUILDINGS, Received, February 14, 1876. Magnificent view. AND PHILADELPHIA Map showing the Great Objects, Streets and Railroads, from the Centennial. MADE FAMILIAR TO ALL, sent by Registered Letter. LONGACRE & CO., Engravers on Wood, Lithographers & Publishers, S. W. Cor. 5th & Market Sts., Phila. Send for Circular. These desiring agencies for Cities, Towns or Counties, address, LONGACRE & CO., Engravers on Wood, Lithographers & Publishers, S. W. Cor. 5th & Market Sts., Phila. Send for Circular.

The Greatest Selling Centennial Book is

COUNTRY RESOURCES

As it was and is, treating of our history and government, varied soil and climate, vast mountains, lakes, rivers, great cities and manufactures, wealth in minerals, internal improvements, free schools, wonderful achievements, agriculture, commerce, finances, curiosities, etc. A splendid view of this Mighty Yankee Nation, richly illustrated. Nothing like it sold. Large size, low price. Agents wanted quickly. Terms easy. Address, HUBBARD BROS., 723 Sansom St., Phila. Mar 5-4w

A Farm of Your Own
—IN—
The Best Remedy for Hard Times!

FREE HOMESTEADS
AND THE
Best and Cheapest Railroad Land
IN
NEBRASKA.
Are on the Line of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Secure a Home Now.

Full information sent FREE to all parts of World. Address, O. F

Agricultural.

What are the Conditions Required in Order to Constitute a Soil?

We have in former articles described a number of substances that are demanded in order that a soil may be constituted. But other substances must be present, or a soil is not complete. These must be present from natural sources, or be added, or there will be no fertility in a field. The several substances that have been described, and especially sand and clay, are absolutely demanded. But a field that contains nothing but mineral, or earthy substances, is not capable of profitable cultivation. Those materials which have been described, are distinguished as inorganic, or mineral substances.

Without a soil, or a mixture of inorganic and organic materials, or foods, no kind of crop can be successfully cultivated. It is true that some of the essential materials for promoting the growth of plants are derived from the atmosphere, or from other sources than the soil from which plants grow. The most abundant of these substances are carbonic acid and ammonia. A large part of some of these are furnished by the processes of nature, and cost nothing.

In order to the formation of a soil, there must be a due proportion of organic matter in it; nor is it a matter of indifference as to the special properties of this organic matter. In some of the primitive fields, there is often an abundant supply, and sometimes a superabundance of these materials. These are derived from the decay of grasses or vegetables that have grown from them, which have been deposited from the growth and decay of these for many successive years. Such fields may not require any of the manures or fertilizers for a succession of years, and the time when enriching materials will be demanded, may be greatly prolonged by care in the arrangements of successions of crops.

When the influence of these organic substances have been exhausted, recourse must necessarily be had to art for a supply of the deficiency.

The most natural and common source of this supply, is by the use of farm yard manure, or by some substitute for them.

When the matter is carefully examined, it is found that but a limited range of chemical substances are demanded in order to supply this place. The material, the supply of which demands as much attention as any in the whole range, is ammonia. This is the most important material that is furnished by the application of farm-yard manure, as well as by several other substances that are used as fertilizers, some of which are sold at a high price. Although they may bear a high price, it is sometimes a measure of economy to purchase and use them, especially upon fields that have become exhausted, and in localities where the products of the farm bear a high price. The chief question to be solved is, will the application of a certain fertilizer, to a certain field, and for a certain crop pay for the outlay? It is apparent that this question can only be solved by first ascertaining what are the defects of a field; and this is to be determined by ascertaining what foods for the crop that is to be raised, it already contains.

That a field is not capable of producing one crop, is not a certain indication that it will not raise some other, for each crop has its own special demands. It is therefore important that the chemical demands of each crop be ascertained, for without this, no one can be able to judge with regard to the chemical materials that are demanded by any crop that is to be raised. The same chemical material must needs be supplied, as those of which the crop is known to be composed. Some of these come from sources that involve no outlay or care, and cost nothing, and others almost nothing, while others are only to be obtained by considerable outlay.—*Prairie Farmer.*

How Much Stock to an Acre.

Many interesting experiments have been tried by our farmers at various times to determine the highest feeding capacity of an acre of ground, and some very remarkable results have been reported: but precisely what the best attainable results are is still an open question. Probably some of our numerous readers can shed some light on this subject from their own experience.

Whether ten acres of ground of average fertility will keep more or less than that number of cattle, carrying them through the year in good condition, is a question of no little interest, for it is closely related to the prosperity of husbandry.

One thing at least is certain. If we take what has been considered the average experience of farmers on this subject it will be found to fall very much below the higher results actually reached by the skill and preservance of some of our practical men. And here comes in the point we wish to get at: Why do the average results of our husbandry invariably fall so far below the achievements of the leading men? Of course we cannot expect that all will rise to the level of the highest. But why do so many fall behind, and so far behind? If one man by adding brain-power to his muscular force can make an acre support two or three cows, is there sufficient reason why another should require two or three acres to support one? We should like to receive from farmers some account of what they have accomplished in this direction; and also from what particular crop or kind of food an acre can be made to produce the greatest amount of actual nutriment, or feeding value.

Watering Horses.

Horses should be watered from a brook, pond or river, and should not be allowed to drink from wells or springs, as the well water is hard and cold, while the running stream is soft and rather warm. The preference of horses is for the soft, even though it be muddy water. Horses should be allowed in summer time at least four waterings a day, and a half a bucket full at a time, and in winter a pail full may be allowed morning and evening, which is sufficient to assuage their thirst without causing them to puff up or bloat. Care, however, should be taken that the horse is not put to work immediately after drinking the bucket full of water, especially if required to go fast, because digestion and severe exertion can never go on together, and moreover purging is apt to ensue.

In some cases, broken wind or heaves are thus produced. Avoid giving warm or tepid water to horses that are often driven from home, because cold or well water will then perhaps be given them, which will be liable to produce a congestive chill, followed by lung fever, and in some cases colic. When horses are thus carefully watered, if one or more of them should refuse their accustomed food, something is wrong, and they should not be taken out of the stable to work or be driven further that day but an examination should be made as to the cause with a view to its removal.

—Lehigh county has a hog that is expected to weigh 1,000 pounds by the time the Centennial opens. It weighs 800, and is not fat.

Young Folks.

For Boys.

There is a nice little story about a Boston boy who threw a ball through a window, and then went honestly to the owner of the house confessed what he had done, and gave him his father's address. It is well to circulate good stories like this, as they frequently stimulate other boys to go and do likewise. A Danbury boy who had read this story was throwing stones at a dog in White Street when a missile missed its aim and flew through a four dollar pane of glass. The first impulse of the boy was to lift his feet and depart from that neighborhood with vehemence, but the experience of the Boston boy suddenly came to him, and with it the glow of pleasure he had felt in perusing it, and he made up his mind at once that he would go to the man, tell him what he had done, and give him the name of his father. It was a beautiful, nay, a grand and inspiring scene, this little pale-face but honest-eyed boy humbley but firmly confessing the wrong to the deeply affected merchant. That evening the manly youth returned home. As he opened the door to pass in, he felt himself suddenly grasped by the collar and lifted in the air, and then dropped down again with a swiftness that startled him. And then the voice of his father pealed forth, "Break windows, will ye?" —another jerk—"destroy people's property, hey?"—cuffing him under the ear—"and then go an' tell 'em who did it, yon vagabond? And then he picked up the struggling and screaming but noble lad and threw him over his knee, and during the next five minutes a boiler explosion might have taken place in the next building without being noticed.

"I'll Pay You for That."—A hen trod on a duck's foot. She did not mean to do it, and did not hurt it much. But the duck said: "I'll pay you for that!" So the duck flew at the hen; but as she did so, her wing struck an old goose, who stood close by. "I'll pay you for that!" cried the goose and she flew at the duck; but, as she did so, her foot tore the fur of a cat, who was just then in the yard. "I'll pay you for that!" cried the cat, and she flew at the goose; but as she did so, her tail brushed the eyes of a sheep, who was near. "I'll pay you for that!" cried the sheep, and he ran at the cat; but, as he did so, his foot hit the foot of a dog, who lay in the sun. "I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and he ran at the sheep; but, as he did so, his leg struck an old cow, who stood by the gate. "I'll pay you for that!" cried she, and ran at the dog; but, as she did so, her horns grazed the skin of a horse, who stood by a tree. "I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and he ran at the cow. What a run there was! The horse flew at the cow; and the cow at the dog, and the dog at the cat, and the cat at the goose, and the goose at the duck and the duck at the hen. What a noise they made, to be sure! 'Hi, hi! What is all this?" cried the man who had the care of them: "I cannot have this noise. You may stay here," he said to the hen. But he drove the duck to the pond, and the goose to the field, and the cat to the barn, and the sheep to his fold, and the dog to his house, and the cow to her yard, and the horse to his stall. "I'll pay you for that!" said the man.—*The Nursery.*

The Maiden Leap.

Many years ago there lived in the Haardt Mountains a giant of great power who had built a castle on one of the highest peaks, and from his towers could overlook the whole country. A few miles distant from him lived a maiden who had large estates and many servants. She was very beautiful in person, and fond of chase and all such things as are called manly exercises, and in these she excelled. She also managed her household with great skill and judgment, and could do herself credit at the spinning-wheel. Now the giant loved and was determined to possess this maiden. So he sent his servant with rich jewels to ask her hand in marriage. The servant, who was a cunning fellow, deemed it a pity that these riches should be given the maid, and she refuse his master as he was sure she would do, and felt that it was better for him to retain them for himself. He turned aside into the forest to find a place to conceal them, where he saw a knight who was weeping. When the servant inquired the cause of his grief and offered his assistance, he told him of his love for the same maiden to whom the giant had sent his proposals, and that he dared not approach her on account of his poverty. Then the faithless servant told his errand, and offered to divide the jewels with him if he would assist to conceal them. This the knight assented to and they commenced to dig a hole. When this was done the servant attempted to kill the knight, fearing he might disclose his treachery. The knight had left his sword on a rock while at work, and as the servant had seen him in tears, he took him for a coward, but he realized his mistake most perfectly, for he threw down the servant and was about to kill him, but he decided to take his part of the booty and leave him alive. He then sped toward the castle of the maiden. Meanwhile the giant had become impatient at the long absence of his servant, and set out himself for the maiden's home. When he arrived he declared he would kill her if she would not marry him. She and her maids fell on her knees beseeching him to leave them in peace, but nothing could move him or change his decision, so the maiden determined to make a desperate trial for life, and that if he would wed her he must prove himself worthy by running after and overtaking her. To this he consented, and she leaped on her horse. She rode many miles and still the giant pursued, and now the horse was giving out and the giant gaining on her. Just then she reached a fearful chasm and determined to risk all on a leap over it. She did so, and landed safely on the other side. The giant was furious. He saw her kneeling on the bank. He ran up and down seeking a place to cross, and soon his trimphal shouts announced that he had found one. The heart of the maiden grew cold, but at that moment the young knight came up and attacked the giant, who weary with his chase was easily overcome. While on his way to the castle he had seen the pursuit of the maid and had followed as quickly as possible. In consideration of the great service he had thus rendered her and the wealth he had acquired he no longer feared to tell his love. He was accepted, and in a few days the wedding was celebrated with much gladness.

The Vine and the Goat.—There was a vine teeming with ripe fruit and tender shoots when a wanton Goat came up and gnawed the bark, and browsed upon the young leaves. "I will revenge myself on you," said the Vine, "for this insult: for, when in a few days you are brought as a victim to the altar, the juice of my grapes shall be the dew of death upon thy forehead."

Retribution though late comes at last.

Charles Francis Adams says in a letter, to the Quincy (Mass.) *Patriot*, that three-fourths of the books in brisk demand at the public libraries are "vapid and sensational." He thinks that parents ought to guide the children's taste in the choice of reading more than they do.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

There will be exposed to sale at public vendue on the premises, partly in Greenwood and Pine townships, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 21st 1876.

at 1 o'clock, p m the following Real Estate to wit: 1. A tract of land situated partly in Greenwood and partly in Pine townships, adjoining lands of James Leggett, Frederick Bates,——Parkers, heirs of John Johnson, deceased, containing

161 ACRES,

and 10 perches, whereon are erected a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill.

Three Dwelling Houses

one Barn, stables for mill, and other out buildings.

ALSO:

A tract of land situate in Pine township, adjoining lands of the heirs of Thomas Davis, Jacob Christian, Jackson J. Robbins.

These two tracts of land were lately the estate of Jackson J. Robbins.

TERMS.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at execution of agreement to purchase, the balance of the one-fourth on the first day of April next, and the remaining three-fourths in one year from April first, next, with interest from April 1, 1876, at which time possession is to be given.

Purchaser to pay for writing, &c., of Deeds.

ELIAS MENDENHALL,
Agent.

Feb. 25, 1876—ts

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591, *Broadway, New York.*

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,
LBUMS, GRAPHOSCOPES & SUITABLE VIEWS.

Photographic Materials.

We are headquarters for everything in the way of

Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns,

Being Manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISER'S STEREOPTICON,
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN
PEOPLE'S LANTERN,

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞Cut out this advertisement for reference.☜

Feb 18,'76—7m

Verbatim Reporting.

TERMS: Actual traveling-, boarding-, and other expenses; five dollars a session, for taking the report; and ten cents a folio. (hundred words,) for writing out into long-hand.

Where the matter reported in one day equals or exceeds fifty folios, the five-dollar fee will be remitted, and the transcribing into long-hand charged at fifteen cents a folio; but, in all such cases, if fewer than fifty folios are purchased, the five dollars will be charged.

Address.—S. N. Walker, A.M., Court-stenographer, Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

Residence.—Iron street, between Third and Fourth.

Office.—With E. E. Orvis, Esq., Columbian-building; entrance, opposite the east gate to the court-house yard, first floor, first door to right.

Office-hour, from twelve to one o'clock.

Feb 18, 1876-1y

1876. CENTENNIAL! 1876.

W. P. JONES & CO.,

Catawissa, Pa.

To Our Friends & the Public:

For the kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us the past year you have our Thanks.

Through it we have been instrumental in

BRINGING DOWN THE PRICES

on many kinds of Goods.

We want to sell more goods this year than we did last, and we ask for a continuance of your generous support, assuring you that we shall always endeavor to sell at the lowest possible

Prices for Cash.

We now call your attention to 89 Pieces, 1384 yards, Hamburg Embroideries and Insertings just opened this week.

The above embrace the newest and most beautiful Patterns ever shown.

The Embroideries we sold last year with such great success, are and have been long famous as the best and most saleable, and those just received are superior in style and lower in price than ever before.

We also wish to call the attention of Housekeepers to our large stock of

Bleached and Brown Sheetings,

and Shirting Muslins,

The very best Brands in all widths.

Tickings,

Blankets,

Table Linens,

Towels,

Napkins, &c.,

which we offer at very low Prices.

We are also offering at reduced Prices,

Shawls

Furs,

Underwear,

and many other Woolen Goods to close them out.

Call and examine at the Popular Cheap Cash Store of

W. P. JONES & CO.,

CATAWISSA, PA.

REDUCED TO A CERTAINTY.

Chance to Gain

$100,000
$100,000

Without risk. Send for circular at once. No time to lose. ALLEN & CO., 79 Nassau St., New York. Sep. 17,-6m.

Great Reduction in Price!
Great Reduction in Price!
Great Reduction in Price!
Think of it! Think of it!
Think of it! Think of it!
Think of it! Think of it!

BAUGH'S

TRADE MARK

RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Made from Raw or Unburned Animal Bones,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

We are now selling our Raw Bone Super-Phosphate at the following

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia - - - -	From 3 to 4 per cent.
Soluble and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid,	From 9 to 11 per cent.
Phosphate of Lime, rendered Soluable,	From 20 to 24 per cent.

At NET cash wholesale prices to Farmers and Planters, F. O. B. in Philadelphia, at the following LOW PRICES:

100 Tons and over,	-	-	$25 per ton, 2,000 lbs.
75 " to 99 Tons,	-	-	39 " " " "
50 " to 74 "	-	-	40 " " " "
30 " to 49 "	-	-	41 " " " "
10 " to 29 "	-	-	42 " " " "
1 " to 10 "	-	-	43 " " " "

BAUGH'S

GROUND RAW BONES,

☞Guaranteed Pure.☜

At the following cash Prices:

100 Tons and over,		$34 00
50 " to 99 Tons		35 00
30 " to 49 "		36 00
10 " to 29 "		37 00
1 " to 9 "		38 00

This bone is ground pure; is not steamed or baked, and the solid bone has not been selected from it for cartooning purposes.

Farmers are requested to give their orders to the dealer early, and if they cannot get Baugh's Standard Fertilizers from dealers, they will be supplied by us direct.

BONE MEAL.

☞WARRANTED PURE.☜

F. O. B. in Philadelphia at the following Low cash Prices.

100 Tons and over,		$38 00 per Ton, 2,000 lbs.
75 " to 99 Tons,		39 00 " " " "
50 " to 74 "		40 00 " " " "
30 " to 49 "		41 00 " " " "
10 " to 29 "		42 00 " " " "
1 " to 9 "		43 00 " " " "

PHILADELPHIA

Ground Bones,

In Bags, on Board Cars at Works,

At the following cash Prices:

1 0 Tons and over,	$30 00 per Ton.
50 " to 99 Tons	31 00 " "
30 " to 49 "	32 00 " "
10 " to 29 "	33 00 " "
1 " to 9 "	34 00 " "

If packed in barrels, (no tare off,) we will make a deduction of $2 per ton from above prices.

Persons desiring to take advantage of the above low prices should send in their orders at once.

No. 1

FINE BONE DUST

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia -	from 2 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid	" 14 to 17 " "
Bone Phosphate of Lime	" 35 to 37 " "

This article is ground very fine, and is noted for its quick action, and can be bought at the following reduced prices, free on board vessels at our Philadelphia Works:

100 Tons and over,		$30 per Ton, 2,000 lbs.
50 " to 99 Tons		31 " " " "
30 " to 49 "		32 " " " "
10 " to 29 "		33 " " " "
1 " to 9 "		34 " " " "

☞N. B. One Dollar per Ton additional on above prices if shipped from Baltimore.

BAUGH & SONS,
BAUGH & SONS,
BAUGH & SONS,

20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.

103 South Street, Baltimore.
103 South Street, Baltimore.
103 South Street, Baltimore.

Feb. 4—1st.

CALIFORNIA

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison & St. Paul Line

Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the overland sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the east or south, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two through trains daily, with Pullman palace drawing room and sleeping cars through to Council Bluffs, for St. Paul and Minneapolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached to both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman cars on night trains, parlor chair cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, one through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night train to Mcgregor, Iowa.

For Shoo's City and Yankton, two trains daily, Pullman cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No 415 Broadway; Boston office, 5 State Street; Omaha office, 263 Farnham Street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago.
Marvin Hughitt, Gen. Sup't, Chicago
Feb. 4, '76-1y

LOUIS BERNHARD,

Dealer in

ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silverware, Watches and Jewelry

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture.

Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks,

FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C.

REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING

Promptly Executed.

Oct.8,'75-1y

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,

Neatly and Cheaply printed at the Columbian Office.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

April 16-76-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

July 1,'75-tf.

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache, and liver complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

—o—

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The Columbia Democrat, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1806, and the Columbian now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the Columbian are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the Columbian tf

HOTEL TO LEASE.

The Hotel in Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., known as the Jacob Good stand, now occupied by John Snyder, is to be let for the year beginning April 1, 1876. Apply to

S. KNORR,
Att'y-at-law,
Bloomsburg, P

Jan 7,'76-tf.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, o his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard,

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 3, 1873—tf.

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

☞*N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.*☜

Aug. 21, 74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

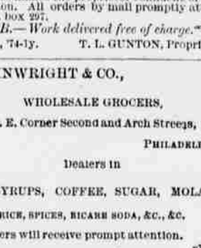
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, RICARE SODA, &C., &C.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention.

g1,7-tf

ROLLINS & HOLMES



No. 17 Centre Street.

Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters

MANUFACTURERS OF

TINWARE,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,

WINDOW CAPS,

AWNINGS,

Wire Trellises, &c. Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Baltimore Heaters, Low Down Grates, Mantels, PUMPS, Weather Strips, &c. Also

GAS FIXTURES

of the latest design. Special attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines of every description. Scales, Locks, Bell Hanging, Key Fitting, &c. Private Residences Heated by Steam at a small cost above Hot Air. Feb. 26,'75—tf.

Bargains in Lumber!

at the store of

JOHN J. McHENRY,

BENTON, COL. CO. PA.

100,000 fencing boards, at $8.75

100,000 heart Shingles, shaved, extra good, at $7.00

100,000 Sap Shingles shaved, at $4.50

100,000 No. 1 Sawed Shingles at $5.00

Also Plank, Siding, Inch Pine, and all kinds of lumber can be found in my yard.

Call at once for bargains.

Dec. 2,-3m

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN

Advertising Agents,

THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED (Perfect and unique) UNAPPROACHED

in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get LARGER commissions for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

MAY BE OBTAINED AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

OF

L. B. POWELL,

SCRANTON, Pa.

General Agent also for the celebrated

CHICKERING PIANOS.

ALSO, OF

I. K. MILLER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Dealer in above Instruments.

March 19, '75—y

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK.

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIES' WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired.

STOCK OF

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

CLOSED OUT AT COST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 30,'74—tf

Important

TO

Gardeners

AND

Agriculturists!

"EMPEROR WILLIAM" CABBAGE.

The best, largest and most profitable variety of winter cabbage known in Europe, and imported for this country exclusively by us last spring, where, with the most ordinary cultivation, it flourishes astonishingly, attaining an enormous size and selling in the market at prices most gratifying to the producer. In transplanting, great care should be taken to give sufficient space for growth. Solid heads, the size of the mouth of a flour barrel, is the average run of this choice variety. One package of the seed sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. Three packages to one address, $1.00. To agents $3 per dozen and 4 three cent stamps.

☞With each package of seed we send a sure remedy against the ravages of the cabbage fly or other pest, on young and tender plants.

MAMMOTH GOLIAH INDIAN CORN.

We planted last spring on Long Island, a small quantity of which we obtained with great difficulty of this gigantic and as yet very rare variety of Indian corn. In September, by actual measurement, a large majority of the stalks stood from 12 to 16 feet in height, and still growing, with from 2 to 5 enormous ears of corn growing on almost every stalk.

The yield was at the rate of 250 bushels of ear corn per acre, while the fodder crop was immense and of fine quality.

We could have sold the entire crop for a big price to a New York seedsman, but declined to do so, preferring to keep the crop for the accommodation of our numerous country patrons, who will find it to their interests to secure at least a small selection of this rare variety for the coming spring planting. Live agriculturists, who believe in "progression" with a small amount (cultivators are poor things,) both ways between the rows will be astonished by the result. We will send by mail to any address 1 package in receipt of 50 cents and 2 three cent stamps, or 2 packages on receipt of $1 and 4 three cent stamps.

☞Our supply is limited. Parties desiring to secure either of the above rare seeds should not delay their orders. All seed sold by us warranted fresh and to germinate. No goods sent C. O. D. unless all accompany all orders. For either of above address

FELIX CLARE & CO.,
224 East 125th St., N. Y.

Feb 18-6m.

LOWELL'S

Commercial College

of Binghamton.

AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

For information call at Office, or send for Collie Advertiser. June26-1y

THE "MOODY SHIRT."

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Gentlemen desiring Shirts will please drop us a line and our Agent will call and get the measurement.

Factory No. 28 Lackawanna Avenue.

Address P. O. MOODY,
March 10, '76-1y Scranton, Pa.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. March 10, '76-1y.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the Columbian Office.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 31, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,38 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,38 a. m. and 7,56 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,38 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,00 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,30 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan. 14, 1876—tf. General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 29th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5,20 a. m., arrive Elmira	11,50 a. m
" Canandaigua	3,35 p. m
" Rochester	5,15 "
" Niagara	9,10 "
Renovo accommodation 11,10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12,55 p. m.	
Elmira Mail 4,15 a. m., arrive Elmira	10,20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7,15 a. m. arrive Buffalo	8,50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2,50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	4,50 a. m
" " Baltimore	8,40 "
Elmira Mail 11,15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg	1,50 p. m
" Washington	10,30 "
" Baltimore	6,50 "
" Washington	8,55 "
Harrisburg accommodation